REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,246.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 } { For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

er line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

	May 1872.		May 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Tuticorin	12
„ Rutnagherry	5	„ Colombo	13
„ Vingorla	5	„ Galle	14
„ Carwar	6	„ Negapatam	17
„ Mangalore	7	„ Madras	19
„ Cannanore	8	„ Coconada	21
„ Tellicherry	8	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Calicut	9	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Beypore	9	„ Gopaulpore	23
„ Cochin	10	„ False Point	24
„ Alleppey	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	26

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th May 1872, at noon.

	May 1872.		May 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSSORAH	29
Arrive Kurrachee	13	Arrive Fao	29
„ Guadur	15	„ Bushire	31
„ Muscat	17	„ Linga	June 3
„ Bunder Abbas	19	„ Bunder Abbas	4
„ Linga	20	„ Muscat	6
„ Bushire	23	„ Guadur	8
„ Fao	25	Leave Kurrachee	10
Arrive BUSSORAH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	14

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. PERSIA will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, at 2 P.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 P.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 29th April 1872.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

FIRST CLASS FARE ....Rs. 450

SECOND CLASS FARE...... „ 300

THE steamer PETERSBURG, 1,609 Tons, A. Blair, Commander, will sail HENCE for LIVERPOOL about May 8th 1872, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For Passage only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen in our Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Steamer LEITH, 1,780 Tons, will follow about the 20th May.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. BELLONA, 1,913 Tons, 300 H.P.

(To leave on 10th May).

THIS well-known and favourite Steamer (which passed the Canal inward on 7th inst.) will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL on the above date. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for a large number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Passage money Rs. 450, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which, however, are obtainable on board. Further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers, and from

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th April 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Fortounoff, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd ultimo, and is expected here about the 25th instant. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,

Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20th MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class ....Rs. 500

Second Class .... „ 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named :—

WALAMO ....About 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 6th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain W. C. Andrews, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 6th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th MAY, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon, the P. and O. Company's s.s. NUBIA, (2,095 tons and 450 H. P.) Captain A. B. FARQUHAR, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

RICHARDSON and CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

On account and risk of Kursondass Myachund—

Ex Steamer Indus.

A—590, 592, 595, 596—4 Cases Yellow Metal Sheets.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the following :—

150 Bags Grain Sweepings.

74 Docras Cotton ditto

By direction of Rahma and Noam, daughters of Yacoob Seema Nessein, deceased, who by a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 414 of 1867, wherein the said Rahma was plaintiff and Eliss Joshua Abadia, and others. Executors of the late Yacoob Seema Nessein, deceased, were defendants, were declared beneficially entitled as the sole surviving heirs of the said Yacoob Seema Nessein, to the immoveable estate situate in Bombay, left by the said Yacoob Seema Nessein, deceased, (which estates *inter alia* comprised the following immoveable properties). Messrs. BENNETT & Co will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the respective premises on the several days hereinbelow specified, the IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES hereafter described in nine several lots, that is to say, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of May next, will be sold Lots Nos. 3 and 4; on WEDNESDAY, the 8th May, Lot No. 9; on THURSDAY, the 9th May, Lots Nos. 6 and 7; on TUESDAY, the 14th May, Lot No. 8; on THURSDAY, the 16th May, Lot No. 5; on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May, Lots Nos. 1 and 2. The Auction Sale will take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day as above specified.

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Tamarind Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing assessment No. 6, the ground thereof measuring about four hundred square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by another property of the said R. & N., and forming Lot No. 2, and the west side partly by a passage and partly the Bombay Fort Press Company's buildings, and on and towards the north side by the Bombay Fort Press Company's buildings, and on and towards the south side by the said Tamarind Lane, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Tamarind Lane, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 6, the ground thereof measuring about two hundred and seventy-eight square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on or towards the east side by the property of Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, on and towards the west side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, forming Lot No. 1, on or towards the north side by the Bombay Fort Press Company's buildings, and on or towards the south side by the said Tamarind Lane, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Byramjee Hormusjee Cama and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Eduljee and Bomanjee and others.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Apollo Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 27, the ground thereof measuring about two hundred and fifty-seven square yards and two-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on or towards the east side by a sweepers' passage and the property of Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, on or towards the west side by the said Apollo Street, on or towards the north side by the property of Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, and on or towards the south side another property of the said Rahma and Noam, forming Lot No. 4, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Nusserwanjee and Pestunjee Khuras.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Apollo Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 28, the ground thereof, measuring about two hundred and fifty-five square yards and two-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on or towards the east side by a sweeper's passage and the property of Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, on or towards the west side by the said Apollo street, on or towards the north side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, forming Lot No. 3, and on or towards the south side by the property of Sorabjee and Nanabhoy Framjee, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Dinshaw Eduljee Launa and now unoccupied.

Lot No 5.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Military Square, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing assessment Nos. 3 and 5, the ground thereof measuring about two hundred and sixty-three square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by the property of Solomon Ezekiel and Silas Sassoon, on the west side by the Rutherfield Street, on and towards the north side by the Military Square, and on or towards the south side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, forming Lot No. 6, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Rahma and Issack Dawood.

Lot No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Rutherfield Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 2, the ground thereof measuring about three hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side partly by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, forming Lot No. 7, and partly by the property of Abdoola David Sassoon, Esq., on the west side by the Rutherfield Street, on the north side partly by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, forming Lot No. 5, and on the south side by the property formerly of the said Rahma and Noam and now of Mr. C. Tyabjee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Jacob Essae Dawood.

Lot No. 7.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Rope Walk Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 2, the ground thereof measuring about one hundred and twenty-seven square yards and two-ninths of another square yard, bounded on the east side by the said Rope Walk Lane, on the west side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, forming Lot No. 6, on the north side by the property of Solomon Ezekiel and Silas Sassoon, and on the south side by the property of Abdoola David Sassoon, Esq., and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. F. Hoyer and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Shookoor Abraham.

Lot No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement, situate in Rope Walk Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the City of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 2, the ground thereof measuring about two hundred and thirty-two square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam and forming Lot No. 9, on the west side by the said Rope Walk Lane, on the north side by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee and Sons, and on the south side by the property of Colonel Keating, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Beebee Khatoon.

Lot No. 9.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenements thereon, situate in Meadow Street, in the sub district of Fort and Colaba, in the City of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 3, the ground thereof measuring four hundred and ninety-three square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side thereof by the said Meadow Street, on the west side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, and forming Lot No. 8, on the north side by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee and Sons, and on the south side by the property of Colonel Keating, and which said premises was formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Hern, and which are now in the occupation of Mr. Khunderow Morojee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., the Auctioneers, or the Undersigned.

C. TYABJEE, Vendor's Solicitor.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BROACH YARN.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on account and at the risk of Doongersey Gangjee—

20 Bales No. 30's Broach Yarn.

SALE OF EMPTY CASKS AND CASES, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Faulkland Slip near the Dockyard, a lot of empty Casks, Cases, Tin Cases, Hoops, Hogsheads, &c., of H.M.'s Flying Squadron.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainwares, Harmonium, &c., on the Top Floor of No. 7, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 4th May, sale commencing at or about noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the Handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c., of G. B. Henderson, Esq., whose family has gone to Europe.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Medoc St. Julien and Lormont Clarets, price Rs. 10, 10 and 12 respectively per dozen. Moet and Chandons Champagne, quarts Rs. 30. An Addis' Patent Tonga nearly new, price Rs. 250.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KATTYWAR COAST, TOUCHING AT VERAVUL, POREBUNDER, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

THE s.s PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will sail for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st May, at 10 A.M. For Freight or Passage apply to the Manager, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

S.S. EUROPEAN.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The DEPARTURE of the s.s. EUROPEAN being unavoidably POSTPONED until the 4th May 1872, Passengers are requested to be on Board on that date by 10 A.M.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

WEDNESDAY, 1st MAY.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

H. E. REAR ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Those Admired English Comedians,

Mr. and Mrs. BENNEE,

Will have the honour to appear, kindly assisted by some Gentlemen of the

AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

BOX PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.'S.

SPORTING.—HORSES will be AGED at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, TO-MORROW, at 6 A.M.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE, Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 30th April 1872.

THIS is to NOTICE that a PARSEE under my employment at Rum Factory has ABSCONDED with CURRENCY NOTES to the amount of Rs. 14,940 in his possession—numbers of which are at foot. So in case any party or parties would make payment to any Note or Notes under the following Numbers will do so at his or their own risk and responsibility.

DINSHAW JIVANJI.

NUMBERS OF CURRENCY NOTES.

C/87 07421	C/71 90537	C/87 24218	C/71 88193	Rs. 1,600 each.
C/71 87108	C/87 35060	C/71 90741	C/87 37343	
C/53 51556	C/70 9	C/70 12	C/70 61543	Rs. 500 each.
C/3 57600	C/70 10	C/53 53207	C/53 55997	
C/70 59208	C/70 11	F/11 03013	C/70 61933	
C/79 50202	C/69 61684	C/79 43171	K/4 05781	Rs. 100 each.
C/79 52019	C/69 52812	C/79 70587	G/10 07171	
C/75 91637	C/77 19	C/77 17812	C/65 84336	Rs. 10 each.
C/76 42130	C/74 19830	C/65 84336	C/77 52388	
C/76 40632	C/75 18126	C/77 53314	C/76 76657	
C/76 96888	C/77 53314	C/77 49742		
C/77 533.8	C/77 49742	C/77 17812		

NOTICE is hereby given, that CHARLES FORBES JACKSON, late of Mahogany Vale, in the Parish of Andrew, and County of Cornwall, in the Island of Jamaica, formerly of the Bombay Light Cavalry, and late a Major-General retired from Her Majesty's Indian Army, deceased, died on the 7th day of August 1870 at Mahogany Vale, in Jamaica, aforesaid, and Letters of Administration (with an exemplification of Probate of the Last Will and Testament and Codicils annexed) of his Estate and Effects were on the 21st day of March 1872 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FREDERICK THOMAS ATKINS, Esquire, the officiating Manager of the Agra Bank, Limited, Bombay, as Attorney to Henry Charles Fleming Jenkin and Frederick Gwatkin, the Executors named in the said Will. All persons having any claim against the Estate of the said Charles Forbes Jackson are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims, in writing, within one month from the date hereof to the said Frederick Thomas Atkins, at the Office of the Agra Bank (Limited), in Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period he will remit the Assets of the Estate of the said Charles Forbes Jackson, deceased, to the Executors in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 29th day of April 1872.

MANISTY & FLETCHER, Attornies to the Administrator.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27th April 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate Rs.	For Past Week. Rs. a. p.	Present Week. Rs. a. p.	Total. Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72	......	......	......	176618 6 0
Rates	16,03,399	441,757 0 4	61,623 11 3	503180 11 7
Duties—Town	4,33,695	171,780 4 4	11,327 12 0	183108 0 4
Do. Tobacco	1,25,000	44,200 0 0	2,400 0 0	46,600 0 0
Do. Liquor	1,25,000	36,727 12 0	64 12 0	36,792 8 0
Conveyances Lic	8,991	2,371 14 0	......	2,371 14 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,52,00	52 514 3 0	8,491 0 0	61,005 3 0
Market Fees	2,02,000	59,656 14 4	3,575 11 0	63,232 9 4
Halalcore Cess.	2,14,758	30,011 6 3	13,871 9 11	43,883 0 2
Health Dept.	12,000	12 000 0 0	......	12,000 0 0
Workshops	......	26,404 1 7	90 15 0	26,495 0 7
Debt	15,00,000	1500,000 0 0	......	15,0000 0 0
Deposits	......	76,346 9 11	2,200 0 0	78,546 9 11
Advances	......	21,964 8 1	1,596 15 11	23,561 8 0
Miscel.—Fines	15,000	2,166 1 9	395 6 6	2,561 8 3
Do. Receipts	19,000	10,602 8 4	329 5 3	10,931 13 7
Do. Fees	55,386	20,105 8 10	1,630 10 7	21,706 3 5
Do. Savings	......	944 3 1	267 3 1	1,211 6 2
Last Yr's Assets.	......	10,304 1 11	......	10,304 1 11
Total Rs.	45,65,729	2519,657 1 9	107,815 0 6	2627492 2 3
Grand Total Rs.				2804110 8 3

Disbursements.	Budget Estimate Rs.	For Past Week. Rs. a. p.	Present Week. Rs. a. p.	Total. Rs. a. p.
Superintendence	1,34,956	36,017 15 3	436 12 4	36,454 11 7
Assessment	55,522	18,375 12 0	1 10 8	18,377 6 8
Collection Dept.	56,393	19,548 10 9	1,584 1 3	21,132 12 0
Police Account	3,54,804	115,129 13 7	......	115129 13 7
Health Dept.	7,84,728	234,729 4 2	3,284 5 4	238013 9 6
Public Works—				
Establishment	36,780	24,237 8 9	47 6 11	24,284 15 8
Lighting	2,71,566	83,123 2 7	......	83,123 2 7
Watering	3,20,000	53,128 3 8	3 12 9	53,132 0 5
Repairs, Roads	(3,20,000)	52,255 9 1	4,158 13 2	56,414 6 3
Do. Buildings	14,000	175 7 6	......	175 7 6
Impt. of Streets	50,000	262 12 0	......	262 12 0
Water Works.	75,604	6,659 0 4	68 0 0	6,727 0 4
Drainage	2,78,824	8,402 13 0	......	8,402 13 0
Vic. Gardens.	3,000	......	......	......
Workshops	......	19,642 1 8	4,378 6 8	24,020 8 4
Debt	6,02,130	209410 3 6	351 0 0	209761 3 6
Education	8,500	1,952 15 0	......	1,952 15 0
Deposits	......	43,778 5 11	4,107 14 0	47,886 3 11
Advances	......	18,516 9 0	4 12 9	18,521 5 9
Plant & Stores	15,070	690 14 6	......	690 14 6
Miscellaneous	10,442	10,421 4 0	2,825 0 0	13,246 4 0
Last Year's Liabilities	......	1437099 11 9	3,230 0 1	144 329 11 10
Total Rs.	30,72,379	2393,558 2 0	24,481 15 11	2418040 1 11
Balance on 27th April 1872				3 6070 6 4
Grand Total Rs.				2804110 8 3

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. T. C. HOPE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, (Corner of Cheapside), London.

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines,
Ironmongery,	Ales,
Fire-arms,	Beers,
Agricultural Implements,	Preserved Provisions,
Cutlery,	Stationery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of May 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the Municipal Commissioner's Revised Budget for 1872.

F. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 25th April 1872.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) GRANT LOANS on the MORTGAGE of REAL ESTATE in the Bombay Presidency and make temporary advances upon Government Securities.

Forms of Application for Loans on Mortgage may be obtained at the Bank's Office, 2, Parsee Bazaar Street.

COCONADA CHEROOTS, of superior quality.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of 250		3 12	4 4
"HAVANNAH" do. „ „		4 4	4 12
"OFFICE" do. „ 100		1 6	1 8
Do. do. „ 250		3 6	3 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO ;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND Cash Rs. 3, Credit Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.—The following CATALOGUES of Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN'S PUBLICATIONS are now ready, and may be procured from every Book Store :—

1. CASSELL'S EDUCATIONAL CATALOGUE, containing a List of Works suitable for all classes of Schools, including those Books which have been adopted by School Boards in England, by the Ontario Board of Education, and other Public Bodies.
   This list also supplies information as to Cassell, Petter, & Galpin's specialities in the way of Material for School use—such as

Colour Boxes,	Microscopes,
Mathematical Instruments,	Drawing Instruments, &c.

2. CASSELL'S CLASSIFIED LIST OF BOOKS, containing a Complete List of Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's Publications, classified according to their value, from 6d. up to Twenty Pounds.
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Fine Art Volumes,	Bibles,
Children's Books,	History,
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Dictionaries,	Hand-books ; and
Religious Literature,	Miscellaneous.

** *Copies of the above Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this Paper.*

FOR SALE.—ELECTROTYPES OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS, to the number of 70 000. Full particulars on application to Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN ; LUDGATE HILL, LONDON ; PARIS ; and NEW YORK.

NOTICES.

IF WELL-WISHER will communicate personally with the GENTLEMAN to whom he has written on 18th and 25th instant, it may lead to the advantage of both, and secrecy will be observed.

TOWN HALL.

ART EXHIBITION.

Mr. Wm. MUIR WHITE'S

GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING

OF THE INSTALLATION OF H. R. H.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AS A G. C. S. I.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Admission ....ONE RUPEE.

ESTATE J. F. KITCHEN & SONS, ROORKEE, N. W. P.—All PARTIES having CLAIMS against the above FIRM are requested to SEND them in without DELAY to the Undersigned who will LIQUIDATE them. No applications will be attended to after the 1st June proximo.

JUDAH F. KITCHEN.

Dated Roorkee, N. W. P., 20th April 1872.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY is prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Malabar Co., Limited.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited) in Liquidation.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Offices of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th May next, at 3 o'clock P.M., to add the name of Mr. CHARLES DOUGLAS (Partner in Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.,) to the list of Liquidators.

JAMES G. SMITH, For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 27th April 1872.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital.—ONE MILLION STERLING.

Head Office—133, West George Street, Glasgow.

Directors.

Chairman—Alexander Crum, Esq., of Thornliebank.

H. E. Crum, Ewing Junr., Esq., Merchant, Glasgow.	James Kirkland, Esq., Com. Merchant, Glasgow.
Hugh Brown, Esq., Manufacturer, Glasgow.	Charles Randolph, Esq., Shipbuilder, Glasgow.
Richard Kidston, Esq., (Messrs. A. G. Kidston and Co.), Glasgow.	John Moffat, Esq., Ardrossan.
James King Younger, of Campsie, Esq., Glasgow.	D. S. Cargill, Esq., (Messrs. William Milne & Co.), Merchant, Glasgow and Ceylon.
	William Smith Dixon, Esq., of Govanhall, Ironmaster.

Manager—Frederick J. Hallows.

Life Department.

Assurers obtain perfect security, and incur no liability of partnership.

The Premiums are moderate, and every advantage is given to the Assured.

Fire Department.

Transfers from other Offices effected without cost or trouble. Insurances accepted on nearly all descriptions of property. Claims are met with promptitude and fairness.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors beg to intimate that they have appointed Messrs. W. and A. GRAHAM Co. to act as AGENTS for the COMPANY in BOMBAY.

FREDERICK J. HALLOWS, Manager.

Glasgow, 28th February 1872.

PERRY DAVIS & SONS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.—The PUBLIC is CAUTIONED against purchasing a SPURIOUS ARTICLE purporting to be VEGETABLE PAINKILLER, and prepared and sold by Messrs. ESSA & SONS of Bombay. The only original and genuine vegetable Pain Killer is that manufactured and sold by the Original Inventors and Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons of Providence, U.S., and is to be obtained from all respectable Dealers and Chemists throughout the World, and wholesale from the Undersigned.

None is genuine except signed by the Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Agents for Messrs. Perry Davis & Sons.

A MEETING of the SUPPORTERS of the Strangers' Friend Society will be HELD in the Durbar Room, of the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of May, at 5 o'clock P.M., for the despatch of the following business :—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Society for the year 1871.
2. To consult as to the disposal of the funds available towards the erection of a new Strangers' Home.
3. To re-appoint a Committee, Sub-Committee and Officers.

By order of the Sub-Committee,

RICHARD L. T. KEY, Honorary Secretary, Strangers' Friend Society.

Bombay, 25th April 1872.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

JOONAS TYAB,

CIVIL, MILITARY, and NAVAL TAILOR,

SHIRT MAKER,

HOSIER, HATTER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER,

11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB

Begs respectfully to inform the Gentry and Public in general that he has now got his Stock replete, and he can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that his Black and Colored Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to him before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful soft and absorbing material Oxford Cloth, likewise Spun Silk, Silk and Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Dress Hats, Drab Shell, hard and soft Felt cricketting Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OVERLAND REQUIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Mauds, Leather Straps, &c., &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB,

11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL STOCK FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH and COMPANY,

SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS, 22, APOLLO STREET,

SOLICIT commands in the several Departments of their Establishment, which offers a large and Choice Stock, regularly supplied by Mail Steamers.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS MEET WITH IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH.

GENT'S BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pure India Gauze Merino ....half doz.	19 0	24 0
Super „ „	24 0	27 0
Best Silk and Merino	30 0	35 0
Summer Merino, thicker substance	24 0	27 0

SUPERIOR COTTON SOCKS, DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Gent's Fine Cotton ....per doz.	11 0	12 8
„ Fancy Colours	12 8	14 0
„ Fancy Stripes	16 8	18 8
„ Striped Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
„ Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0

PURE MERINO SOCKS, SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

Fine Plain Colours	15 8	17 8
Fine „ Ribbed	16 8	18 8
Super neat Stripes	18 0	20 0
Superfine "Very Thin"	20 0	23 0
Knickerbockers { Fine ....per pair	4 12	5 8
for Sportsmen { Super ....per pair	5 12	6 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0	2 4

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS, FOR THE HOT SEASON.

	Half Dozen.	
Oxford Cloth, the genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	36 0	40 0
Silk and Wool, the best-made, neat patterns, thoroughly shrunk	52 0	58 0
Flannel—Pure Wove—Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk, best quality, neat designs	67 0	75 0
Best French Printed, Collar attached	28 0	31 0
Printed Cambric, Collar attached, a useful shirt	22 8	25 0
Fine Long Cloth Cambric Front, &c.	22 8	25 0
Best „ Fine Linen Fronts, &c	28 0	31 0
Dress—French Embroidered Fronts, &c.	7 8	8 8

BEST LINEN COLLARS.

Three Fold Shapes. { New Dux, Pall Mall, Haymarket, West End, Shakespere, (Military New Mess Collars)	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, Cambric Tie attached	6 8	7 8

SUPERIOR BRACES.

Berlin, Leather, Patent Webb	2 0	2 4
Indiarubber with Doe Ends	2 6	2 12
French (very Light)	1 12	2 0

SUPERIOR CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Washed and Hem'd, per Doz. } Cash, Rs. 5 0 10 8 12 8	14 0	16 0
} Credit „ 6 0 12 0 14 0	15 8	18 0
French Hem'd Stitched Colored Borders	25 0	28 8

NEW SCARFS AND TIES.

Jules Favre, Ollivier, Royal, Promenade.	Small Sailors Knott	1 12 to 2 12	2 0 to 3 2
Duke, Stroller, Peer, Conqueror, H. R. H.	Large Knott each	2 0 / 2 12	2 4 / 3 2
Dress Ties		0 8	0 10
Made Bow		0 14	1 0
Tom Thum Ties		0 14	1 0
Eglington, Black or Colored		1 0	1 2
Washing Silk Scarfs		1 12	2 0

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

Front Studs,	14-Carat Gold on Ivory, each article Warranted.	3 8	4 0
Collar Studs,		1 8	1 12
Solitaires.		4 8	5 0

COLLAR STUDS, FRONT STUDS, SLEEVES LINKS, SOLITAIRES, IN 15 AND 18 CARAT GOLD.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

Damask Napkins	doz.	10 8	12 8
Damask Cloths	each	16 8	18 8
Large Size	each	23 0	25 0
Honey Comb Towels	doz.	11 8	13 0
Bath Towels	doz.	20 0	22 8

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	inch.		
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with strong Lock, Iron Ribs. The correct Cabin Height	27 / 30 / 33	23 0 / 25 0 / 28 0	26 0 / 28 0 / 31 0
LADIES—Light and Strong, with Tray, folding Millinery Division, and Upper Dress Compartment	33 / 36	43 0 / 45 0	48 0 / 50 0
RAIL PORTMANTEAUS, To fit under Seat, wide and Flat, with Shirt Case, Pocket for paper &c., a Very Serviceable Article	22 / 24 / 26	22 0 / 23 8 / 25 0	25 0 / 26 0 / 28 8
SOLID LEATHER—Trunk Portmanteau, turned Edges, Copper Rivited, with Best Brass Lever Lock and Pair of Strong Straps	24 / 26 / 30	52 0 / 58 0 / 68 0	58 0 / 64 0 / 75 8
SOILED LINEN BAGS, Strong Canvas, fitted with a good Lock Frame		4 12 / 5 12	5 2 / 6 0
CASH, and COURIER BAGS, made of Morocco Leather or Canvas, with patent Spring Lock		6 12 / 7 12	7 18 / 8 12
RUG STRAPS—Connecting Handles		2 0	2 4
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Best Seasoned Birchwood, with strong Steel Screws		9 8 / 11 8	10 8 / 13 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		2 0	2 0
RUGS { Pure Alpacca, Light and Soft / Large Size		12 8 / 16 8	14 8 / 18 4
SCOTCH MAUDS		16 8	18 8

ASQUITH and COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street. Bombay.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE WADIA TESTIMONIAL will be HELD at SUNKERSETT HOUSE, Gowalia, on FRIDAY, the 3rd May next, at half-past four o'clock P.M., to determine the form the Testimonial should take.

The Accounts of the Fund will also be then laid before the Meeting.

VENAYEKROW JUGGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, MANOCKJEE EDULJEE, surviving Partner of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Muncherjee, who was the sole Successor to the late Mr. James Barron in the business of repairing. Watches, Clocks and Chronometers, and the Undersigned, PIROZSHAW RUTTONJEE, Assistant to the firm of Jamsetjee Muncherjee, beg to inform the Public that from the 1st of March 1872, they, in partnership together, have commenced to carry the business of repairing and mending Watches, Clocks and Chronometers in the same premises in Meadow Street, on their own account, under name or style of JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE.

The Undersigned possess TESTIMONIALS from European gentlemen testifying to the knowledge and experience they have in the art of repairing, cleaning, and mending Watches, Clocks, and Chronometers, and thanking the Public for the patronage and support they accorded to the firm of Jamsetjee Muncherjee for many years, they solicit a continuance of the same, and assure their Customers and Friends that they would strive to deserve such patronage.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE.

PIROZSHAW RUTTONJEE.

Bombay, 1st April 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Probate of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of JOHN KER, late of Bombay, Civil Engineer, deceased, who died at Bombay on the 15th January 1872, has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Captain JAMES FITZGERALD, one of the Executors thereof. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested forthwith to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Captain James Fitzgerald, or to us as his Solicitors, and all persons having any debt or claim upon or affecting the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claim to us as Solicitors to the said Executor, at our Office in Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said John Ker, the Testator, among the persons entitled thereto without regard to any debts or claims not then sent in or made known to him, and the said Executor will not be liable for the Assets so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.—Dated this 15th day of April 1872.

KEIR, PRESCOT, and WINTER, Solicitors to Captain James Fitzgerald.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

P. GRANT and SON,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

THE Executors beg to inform the PUBLIC that the BUSINESS CONTINUES to be CARRIED ON AS USUAL, and that all Orders will be promptly and satisfactorily executed.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,

BY the simple addition of water, makes a most delightful invigorating Drink, that gives instant relief in Headaches or Bilious Sickness, and quickly cures the worst form of Eruptive or Skin complaints. The various diseases arising from climatic causes, Constipation, the Liver or Blood impurities, inoculation, breathing air infected with Fevers, Measles, or Small-Pox, are CURED and FREQUENTLY PREVENTED BY ITS USE.

Sold by most Chemists in the United Kingdom, and the Maker, in Patent glass stopper Bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s.

Special Agents,

Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.,

Who will be kept constantly supplied by the Manufacturer with Shipments for Sale to the Trade.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, (Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Public that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the celebrated DUMLOT TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea grown in India.

	Cash. per lb.	Credit. per lb.
Pekoe Souchong, in 1 & 2 lb. Packets and 5 & 10 lb. Boxes	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 4
Pekoe Mixture, in 1 & 2 lb. Packets and 5 lb. Boxes	„ 2 0	„ 2 4
Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	„ 2 4	„ 2 8
Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	„ 2 8	„ 2 12

We have always on hand the well-known and much-appreciated KOUSANIE COMPANY'S TEAS.

	Cash. per lb.	Credit. per lb.
Kousanie Souchong	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 4
Kousanie Mixture	„ 2 0	„ 2 4
Kousanie Pekoe and Orange Pekoe	„ 2 2	„ 2 6

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards of any of the above Teas are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Merchants and Agents.

11, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, 12th March 1872.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.

MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—TO LET, an UPPER-STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill.—Apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TREACHER and Co., LIMITED, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.

The Company are appointed Sole Agents in this Presidency for the *Celebrated Wines* of Messrs. *J. & C. White & Co.*

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER	Qts.	21 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO	„	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well-known *White Seal* brand)	„	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, (sometimes known as the "Convent" Wine)	„	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, (*genuine juice of the Grape, which cheaper Wines offered as Amontillado usually are not*)	„	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO	„	44 0	48 0

PORTS.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE PORT	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, (*most suitable for Invalids*)	Qts.	34 0	38 0
Do. do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES. (CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, AND MOSELLES.)

The charge for examination and re-packing is Rs. 2 per case.

The Company are appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. *F. Giesler & Co.*, and for Messrs. *Perrier, Jouet, & Co.*

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE ; Giesler & Co.'s "*For India*," and Perrier, Jouet & Co.'s "*Pale Extra Dry Creaming*" brands in "original" cases	Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
CHAMPAGNE ; Jules (the original) Mumm's finest dry	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
HOCK, Superior Sparkling	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0
HOCK, "Ehrenbreitstein," finest Sparkling ; possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wine	Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
MOSELLE, Superior Sparkling	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0
MOSELLE, finest "NONPAREIL"	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
MOSELLE ; F. Giesler & Co.'s finest Sparkling	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
BURGUNDY, Rich Sparkling, Red or White	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblenz.

HOCKS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts.	15 0	17 0
Do. do.	Pts.	9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts.	21 0	24 0
Do. do.	Pts.	11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Qts.	25 0	28 0
Do. do.	Pts.	14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Qts.	35 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)		20 0	22 8
Do. superior old		27 0	30 0

MOSELLES.

WINNINGEN	Qts.	20 0	22 0
Do.	Pts.	10 8	12 8
SCHARZBERG	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do.	„	18 0	20 0

(A few dozens of Steiger, Rudesheimer and Hocheimer on hand.)

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

CLARETS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869	Qts.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1866	„	14 8	16 0
Do. do.	Pts.	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1861	Qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE	„	25 0	28 0
Do. Pints		14 0	16 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861	„	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858	„	21 8	24 0
BEAUNE, fine red	„	16 0	18 0
Do. do.	Pts.	9 0	11 0
POMMARD, full bodied	Qts.	18 0	20 0
POMMARD, superior	„	22 8	25 0
MACON, superior	„	20 0	23 0
Do. do.	Pts.	12 0	14 0
CHAMBERTIN, rich	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	15 0	17 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, vintage 1861	„	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861	„	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858	„	30 0	34 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE ; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-Labelled Brandy)	per doz	27 0	30 0
COGNAC FINE OLD PALE ; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable speciality for Travellers' use)	„	16 0	18 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE, far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others commonly sold at the same rate.	„	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE ; the Vine-Growers Co.'s label	„	18 0	21 0

EXSHAW'S, HENNESSEY'S, MARTELL'S, and MOUNIER'S.

LONDON GINS. HOLLANDS GIN.

Superior Jamaica Rum.

SCOTCH WHISKY. IRISH WHISKY.

Choice Liqueurs and Crémes.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CLARET.—CHATEAU DU ROE, Rs. 9½ per dozen.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.

8, Rampart Row, Bombay, 5th April 1872.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE, Unsurpassed for Delicacy of Aroma, Excellent Tonic Properties, and Keeping Qualities.

Breweries : EDINBURGH.

London Offices : BELVEDERE ROAD, S.E.

Established 1749.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

25 Cases Sparkling Hock, superior quality	Rs. 28
25 Do. do. Moselle do.	28
50 Do. Deidesheimer Riesling	17
20 Do. Assmannshaeuser Auslese, red	20

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

FOR SALE, A. ALBRECHT'S CHATEAU D'AY CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, Rs. 30 ; Pints, Rs. 16.

This Wine is of really fine quality, and is the cheapest in this market.

FROM THOMAS DUNKIN AND SON, BORDEAUX,

St. ESTEPHE—A good Breakfast Claret, at Rs. 12, or for 6 dozen Rs. 10 per dozen.

HAUT SAUTERNE—A favourite Wine, at Rs. 12, or for 6 dozen Rs. 10 per dozen.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Bombay, 7th March 1872.

WINES.—The Undersigned have on Sale at their Godowns, Rampart Row, the following excellent WINES, and strongly recommend CONSUMERS to GIVE them a TRIAL :—

SHERRY—Fine dry Amontillado	Rs. 24	Per dozen
CHAMPAGNES—A. Collins' Fleur de Sillery	24	„
Grand Vin Impérial	30	„
SICILIAN CLARET—A pure full-bodied wine	12	„
CLARETS—Page and Sandeman's Breakfast	10	„
Medoc (Boireau fils freres)	10	„
St. Julien (G. Preller & Co.)	10	„
Lormont Do.	12	„
Chateau Mouton Do.	20	„
Chateau Léoville Do.	20	„
BARSAC—A fine white Bordeaux	15	„
CHABLIS— Do.	16	„

N.B.—Many of the above Wines have been imported at much higher cost than the Prices quoted.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co. (late Blackwell & Co.)

Bombay, April 1872.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 27th April compared with the statement issued on 20th April:—

LIABILITIES.	20th April.	27th April.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000; Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	403,01,621	391,28,883
Do. do. do. at Branches	41,13,928	40,41,657
Other Deposits	163,71,692	198,63,182
Post Bills	47,073	47,073
Cash Credits, undrawn	11,40,071	11,75,719
Rs.	684,74,385	707,56,514
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	64,20,540	69,10,258
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	54,64,002	57,88,635
Loans, on Security of do do.	16,08,610	13,34,280
Current Accounts, overdrawn	9,313	2,833
Bills Discounted	130,61,382	132,12,269
Stamps	6,691	6,610
Dead Stock ... Rs. 4,93,093; Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000	4,38,093	4,38,093
Bullion	21,50,567	15,53,998
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,77,181	6,60,249
Cash and Currency Notes	338,38,056	408,49,286
Rs.	684,74,385	707,56,514

CALCUTTA.—25TH APRIL.

THE following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, for investors' orders at Rs. 100-12 and 100-14, and small pieces at Rs. 101 to 101-2.

4½ per cents of 1871, at Rs. 104-8 and 104-9.

4½ per cent of 1872, at Rs. 103-14 and 104.

5½ per cents at Rs. 112-4 and one lot at Rs. 112-6.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, a few at Rs. 1,495 and a large number at Rs. 1,500.

National Bank shares at Rs. 97.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Kurrachee (s)	Gavin	Kurrachee, April 26.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Malta (s)	Brooks	Aden and Suez.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Palermo (s)	Walker	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Arethusa, to Trieste, &c.

Steamer Pearl, to Cutch.

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

Steamer Euphrates, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April 26 Inverness ... Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

April 26 Dupy de Lome ... Bordeaux.

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona (s), 75 cases porter, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthakey.
Andromeda, 18 packages earthenware, Bharmull Bhima; 45 boxes bar soap, Esooffally Rasooljee; 51 boxes bar soap, Goolamally Saraffally; 30 cases slates, and 51 boxes bar soap, Cassum Abdoola Rehmon; 22 packages earthenware, Abdool Hossen Rahimbhoy; 99 cases portwine, Ardaser Dorabjee.

FROM LONDON.

Palermo (s), 25 cases brandy, Cursetjee Byramjee.
Andromeda, 63 casks China clay, Heptoola Allibhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ocean, 600 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—29TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hanna Law, 234 bales cotton, Balabhoy Vizboocandass; 70 bales cotton, Muthooradass Goculdass; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 74 bales cotton, Nursee Chapsee; 177 bales cotton, Menore Hurruckchund.
Helen Scott, 250 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.
European (s), 163 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 45 bales cotton, Naranjee Bhimjee; 6 bales wool, J. Hormusjee & Co.; 60 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee; 42 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersee; 48 bales cotton, Gowa Nursee; 50 bales cotton, Bhimjee Canjee; 49 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha; 27 bales cotton, Amerchund Cullianjee; 50 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 127 bales coir fiore, Naranjee Govindjee.
Elgin (s), 500 bundles galls, Nursey Narrayan; 32 bales wool, Vizboocan Amrootlall; 100 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 42 bales wool, and 1 bale coir yarn, Madon Khetsee; 50 bales wool, Heeramund Khildass; 45 bales rags, Ramdass Luckmechund.
Belgian (s), 200 bales, cotton, King & Co.
Bellona (s), 300 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 57 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha; 100 bales hemp, Soonderdass Mooljee; 30 bales cotton, Morarjee Govindjee.
Petersburg (s), 160 bales cotton, Forbes & Co.
Whitburn (s) 100 bales cotton, Young & Co.; 200 cwts. horns, Hasson Noor Momed; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 129 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Timavo (s), 5 bales coir yarn, 151 bales coir rope, 630 packages hemp, and 200 bags galls, Heerachund Cursonjee; 65 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 1 cask honey, Dyal Khutow; 5 bales hides, Framjee Heerajee; 11 bales hides, Rehmoobhoy Khimjee; 31 bales hides, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 45 cases fishmaws, and 4 cases olibanum, Lalljee Hemraz; 4 packages copra, W. Nicol & Co.; 15 chests cardamoms, Soonderdass Moolje; 60 cases olibanum, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Husson; 8 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 240 packages turmeric, E. F. Momed; 10 bales hides, J. G. Husson; 71 packages munjeet, V. Amrootlall; 30 packages coffee, Peerbhoy Assor; 200 bales coir yarn, A. M. Gomes & Sons.
Malta (s,) 1 case shawls, Sewnath Punalall.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arethusa (s), 750 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sandringham, 250 bales cotton, Kunkler, Prieswerck & Co.; 850 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.; 93 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
European (s), 250 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Marmion (s), 1,500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Persia (s), 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Persia (s), 20 bales wool, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Persia (s), 1 bundle shawls, Haje Zanall Abadin.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European houses yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	7 lbs.		4 13 0
850 „ „ „	40 „	39 „	7 lbs.		4 13 0
1,200 „ „ „ (fine)	40 „	39 „	7 lbs.		4 14 0
1,000 „ „ „	40 „	39 „	8¼ lbs.		5 10 0
500 „ „ „	45 „	39 „	7 lbs.		5 1 6
1,000 „ „ „	45 „	39 „	8 lbs.		5 11 0
500 „ „ „	45 „	39 „	6 lbs.		4 4 0
200 „ White Nainsooks	40 „	20			3 14 6
200 „ „ „	40 „	20			4 2 6
200 „ „ „	40 „	20			4 6 6
300 „ White Shirtings	36 „	40		No. 75	8 0 0
100,000 lbs. Grey Goods					As. 8½ per lb.

COTTON.

50 candies	New Oomrawuttee, full-pressed	Rs. 275
50 „	Akote, full-pressed	„ 277½
75 „	M. G. Broach, without selection	„ 280
50 „	Do. ready	„ 285
100 „	Sawginned Dharwar, ready	„ 285
50 „	Akote, full-pressed	„ 278
75 „	Veravul, ready	„ 225
25 „	Porebunder, ready	„ 248
60 „	Do. ready	„ 250-51½
500 „	Dhollera, 15 days	„ 265
500 „	Do. 15 days	„ 256½
750 „	Do. 15 days	„ 265-66
100 „	Do. ready	„ 266
500 „	Do. 15 days	„ 266

YARNS.

30 bales	Medio. No. 40-60	As. 15 3-16 to 19 3-16 per lb.
6 „	Imperial, No. 40	„ 15 per lb.
12 „	T. Red Twist, No. 30-60.	„ 21 „

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—29TH APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 29th April, 1-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 27th April, 2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 43 hours 27 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 29th April, 1-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 56 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 28th to 9 P.M. of the 29th April is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 13	0 4
„ Kurrachee	0 43	0 5
„ Madras	1 20	0 5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 29th April, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Turkey, 27th April, 1-16 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 27th April, 2 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 29.

Channer, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Dinapore.
Tomlinson, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Belgaum.
Carter, M.D., Surgeon, Bombay Army, on leave, from Sattara.
Widdicombe, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Kurrachee.
Heal.., Lieutenant, 2nd N. I., on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 29.

Cockburn, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough, to England.
Whish, Major, Bengal Army, on furlough, to England.
Dawes, Sub-Lieutenant, 18th Foot, on sick leave, to England.
Ripley, Major, 1st Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Kohat.
Upperton, Captain, 18th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Mooltan.
Battye, Captain, Bengal Corps of Guides, on duty, to Murdan.
Davies, Major, Commissariat Department, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Charley, Captain, 60th Rifles, on sick leave, to England.
Stevenson, Captain, Royal Artillery, from leave, to Kirkee.
Maclean, Surgeon, Bengal Army, on leave, to England.
Stewart, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Umballa.
Currie, Captain, Bombay Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.
Craisie, Major, 1st Bengal N. I. on furlough, to England.
Harrison, Bengal Public Works Department, on furlough, to England.
Widdicombe, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps on furlough, to England.
Parsons, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Cruickshank, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, on furlough, to Europe.
Tucker, Major, late 29th Bengal N. I., on furlough, to England.
Douglas, Lieutenant, 15th Hussars, on leave, to Mahableshwur.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army
Poona, 26th April, 1872.

Surg. Major Stewart, Offg. Dr. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. British Troops, having reported his arrival, will assume charge of the office in the course of the day from Officiating Inspr. Genl. of Hospls., B. T., R. J. O'Flaherty.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 27th April 1872.

The C-in-C. desires to call the attention of Officers Comdg. British Regts. to the orders (G. G. O. No. 496 of 1866, and G. O. C. No. 74 of 1871); and to express a hope that they will avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them of maintaining the full complement of qualified Instructors, so that the gymnastic instruction of the men may be carried on regularly and uninterruptedly.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 18th April 1872:—
Lt.-Col. A. Y. Shortt, S. C., Political Agent in Kutch.
Major T. Kettlewell, S. C., Wing Officer 20th N. I.

The C-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—
3rd Regt. L. C.—Capt. E. G. Jenkins, S. C., 2nd Squad. Officer 1st L. C., to officiate as Second in Comd. and Squad. Officer during the absence of Major LeGeyt, or until further orders.

Clause 1. of G. O. C. No. 839 of 1871 is cancelled.

Corporal James Fox, 6th Brig. R. A., Unattached List, Ordnance Dept., is promoted to Serjt. from 11th March 1872, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 492 of 1862.

The following orders are confirmed:—
15th Hussars.—Regtl. Order, dated 8th Feb. 1872, appointing Regtl. Serjt. Major H. Ashton to act as Riding Mr. from the 1st idem.
R. A.—Regtl. Order, dated 14th April 1872, by the Officer Comdg. R. A. in Sind, appointing Lt. and Local Capt. J. R. J. Dewar, Adjt. R. A., Sind Districts.
Sind Frontier Field Force.—Dated 30th March 1872, directing Capt. Reynolds, 3rd Sind Horse to officiate as Comdt., and Lt. McNeill as Second in Comd. and Squad. Officer in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 28th idem, and pending the arrival of Major Malcolmson.
9th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 19th April 1872, directing Major Sibthorpe to officiate as Second in Comd. and Wing Officer, and Capt. McRae as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, vice Lt.-Col. Thompson.
28th Regt. N.I.—Regtl. Order, dated 22nd April 1872, directing Capt. Ketchen to officiate as Qr. Mr. in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
R. A.—Capt. and Bt. Lt.-Col. W. Dowell (A Bat. 16th Brigade) from date of departure, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.
58th Foot—Lt. J. C. Gordon, to England, per P. and O. steamer from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
60th Rifles (2nd Batn).—Capt. W. N. Marners, to England, per P. O. steamer, from date of departure to appear before a medical board.
108th Foot.—Sub. Lt. F. B. Dawes, to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

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The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	„ 0 4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CLARKSON—April 19th, the wife of Mr. R. O. Clarkson, Engineer, of a son.
MASKELL—April 23rd, at Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of Morris Maskell, Esq., of a daughter.
SIBLEY—April 22nd, at Kussowlie, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Sibley, Deputy Commissary General, of a son.

DEATHS.

HARPER—April 25th, at 10, Government Place, Calcutta, Mr. Francis Edward Harper, aged 33 years.
LAMBERT—April 25th, at Alipore, Mr. Osborne Lambert, of the Goverment Clothing Department, aged 28 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1872.

IT was not merely a graceful, but a thoughtful, act on the part of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to surrender to Lord Northbrook the privilege of unveiling yesterday the statue of the Queen which was presented to this city by the late Gaekwar of Baroda. The gift of the statue was intended to commemorate the assumption by Her Majesty of the direct government of India; and there must have been few among the vast crowd of loyal citizens assembled to take part in the brilliant ceremony of yesterday who did not reflect, when Lord Northbrook spoke of the untimely fate of his lamented predecessor, that nothing could be more appropriate than that the first public act of the new Viceroy should be the dedication to the loyal inhabitants of this great city of a statue emblematic of that principle of continuity in the life of the State which makes the greatness of England independent of the fortunes of individual statesmen. Lord Northbrook performed his task with so much genuine good feeling and hearty interest in and admiration of Bombay, that he won from his audience a more cordial greeting than we have ever before heard given here to a Governor or Governor General; and the new Viceroy and the people of Bombay will have pleasant recollections of one another to colour their intercourse for the rest of Lord Northbrook's reign.

MR. ROBINSON, in what has been described as "a long and exhaustive speech," has said his say against the Income-tax, and has proved that there are inherent evils in the tax. Now we, who have steadily supported the Income-tax from first to last, have never blinked the fact. We are quite ready to confess that it is impossible to assess the tax with absolute fairness, we are equally ready to believe that it leads to deception and misstatements of income, and we feel how thoroughly unpopular it must be among those who pay it—editors being neither exempted from taxation nor free from that dislike to part with any percentage of their earnings which is one of the weaknesses common to "poor humanity." But will Mr. Robinson, or will any one, tell us of any tax which has not its equally inseparable evils? Are not transit duties an abomination in the eyes of the political economist, the stamp-duties a barrier between the poor man and justice, taxes on imports and exports suicidal if not carefully adjusted? Is not the opium revenue an unholy thing in the eyes of the rigid moralist, and does not Mr. Robinson himself object to increasing the land tax? The truth is that the Income-tax is the one part of our fiscal system which comes up for discussion year by year, and is consequently the only one which meets with frequent criticism and consequent condemnation at the hands of those who will persistently fail to see that because the tax is, if you will, a bad tax, it does not follow that it is the worst tax which we impose, and should therefore be the first to be abolished. Mr. Robinson himself would not, we imagine, advocate such a tax as the Non-Agricultural Cess of Bombay in lieu of the Income-tax. The expenditure of the Government of India has been allowed of late years to increase so enormously that fresh taxation has been absolutely necessary; and, were a rigid enquiry made into the various means taken to raise money during the past ten years, we believe that the Income-tax is both in principle and from its consequences that which has done and will do least harm of all.

What really causes discontent and a feeling of insecurity among the people is the yearly assessment and enquiry connected with the Income-tax and the ever increasing number of petty, irritating imposts levied by local Governments and Municipalities. Mr. Ashburner spoke nothing but the truth when he said in his evidence before the Finance Committee that the people preferred paying a lump sum at once to paying a lot of small sums under different names. But, apart from the question of local and municipal taxation, does Mr. Robinson seriously think the Income-tax does more harm than the Stamp-duties? Has he ever been at any pains to enquire what the native feeling is about our law courts? Formerly the "Saheb" who travelled about his districts and was known to the people as the representative of the Sirkar was the dispenser of a rough-and-ready justice which, if it failed to satisfy the nice perceptions of lawyers trained in the artificial atmosphere of Westminster, satisfied the people who got their justice quickly and cheaply. Now a wall of stamped paper has been placed between the people and the Sirkar, and the former can only get at the justice they seek through the medium of a professional writer of petitions, a trained vakeel, and heavy Court fees. These extra heavy Stamp-duties were, like the Income-tax, first imposed at a time of great financial pressure; yet we never hear their abolition or reduction proposed, and no honourable member ever gets upon his legs with a view to give "His Excellency in Council" a peep behind the scenes to disclose the "misery and discontent caused by"—the Stamp-duties. We should like to be informed by those who object to the Income-tax what they intend to substitute for it. When expenditure is so reduced, and permanently reduced, that we can afford to make Stamp-duties so moderate as not to place a price on justice which makes it a luxury unattainable by the poor, when the Salt-duties have been placed on a more equitable footing throughout the empire, and when local Governments and Presidents of Municipalities are permitted to cease exercising their ingenuity to invent new taxes to relieve the Imperial Exchequer, (and the most obnoxious of those already imposed have been done away with); when this Utopian financial dream of ours is realized, and if the Finance Minister can still show a surplus likely to be permanent, we shall gladly join in the cry for the abolition of the Income-tax, provided it can be done without unduly taxing profits on land in order to relieve profits derived from any other source of all taxation whatever. We are afraid that the time will never come. We are committed to a policy of expensive administration—costly and superfluous establishments, and a huge outlay on Public Works of the most unproductive nature. Palatial barracks, offices, and palaces cannot be built for nothing, and the people must pay dearly to permit their rulers to leave "their work behind them."

We need hardly say that where Mr. Robinson declares himself the advocate of the cultivating classes we are at one with him. It is palpably unfair and impolitic to tax the profits of the cultivator. Unfair when the Crown has already taxed those profits so heavily in the form of a land tax, impolitic when it would cause far less heartburning if the additional revenue were fixed for a term of years at the periodical settlements instead of being levied in the obnoxious form of an Income-tax. But we cannot agree with Mr. Robinson when he affirms the impossibility of levying the Income-tax with anything like fairness, nor can we think he means what he says about the "railing and dishonest imputations against "honest and hardworking public servants of all "grades." It is an indisputable fact that there has been shameful corruption among the lower, and a culpable negligence on the part of the upper, grades of public servants connected with the collection of the tax. The former have gladly seized any opportunity to increase their revenues in a manner which we really hope is daily becoming more impossible in British India, and we cannot acquit the latter of a scarcely hidden satisfaction at the evils caused by a tax which has been condemned by the majority of them. Thirty years ago startling disclosures were made of the malpractices of Revenue officers in this Presidency in the collection of the land tax. These abuses were corrected, and the quasi-permanency of the settlements joined to the vigilance of the higher Revenue officers makes their repetition impossible. Were a tithe of the attention paid to the assessment and settlement of the Income-tax that has been paid to the settlement of the Land revenue, and were the settlement only made for a term of years, however few, we are quite sure that most of the abuses would disappear, and if the assessments are made with due care it is simple balderdash to talk of alienating the people. The one or two richer traders in the larger villages, the leaders of the chief communities and professional men in larger towns, are those whose well-being the British Raj especially secures, and whom there is very little danger of alienating. And were agricultural profits exempted, as they doubtless should be, there would be few others whom the tax must concern. There is much more danger of alienating the affections of the people, or, to put it more plainly, stirring up danger of revolt by perpetual enhancements of the Land revenue, excessive Salt-duties, prohibitive fees on justice, and worrying Municipal imposts which affect the many. The Income-tax appears to us the only possible way of reaching the rich, and we would rather bear the demand than earn a cheap popularity among the class which makes its voice heard, by adding to the oppressive and burdensome taxation which affects the dumb lower classes, who really are, in this Presidency, unfairly and oppressively taxed; as our rulers might find out if they took but the trouble to enquire.

WE regret to learn that cholera has made its appearance at Ahmedabad.

THE amount of subscriptions to the Mayo Memorial Fund for the North-Western Provinces has reached Rs. 12,926.

THE Maharaja of Puttiala and the Rajas of Jheend and Nabha all arrived at Umballa on the 22nd instant, and were received with the usual salutes.

THE Commission appointed by the Government of Bombay to fix a site for the new Lunatic Asylum has decided that it ought to be built at Matoonga.

A PARTY of three officers have lately been out shooting in the Shahjeehanpore district, and succeeded in bagging eleven tigers, three bears, and various head of small game.

COLONEL KEATINGE will, we hear, be the new Commissioner of Assam, as Mr. Morris is on his way out to resume the appointment of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

MR. HUME of Calcutta is trying to get a person from Manilla, who understands the culture and curing of tobacco, as practised in that island, in order to make experiments with tobacco in this country.

THE Camp of Exercise to be formed at Bangalore during next cold season will not assemble till after Christmas, and will be composed largely of corps proceeding from station to station in course of annual relief. They will be diverted off their direct route to join the camp for a few weeks.

THE *Sindian* says that Hoosein Khan, the Persian raider in Mekran, has returned to Charbar, after an interview with Ebrahim Khan. On arrival he agreed to return all goods he had seized from British traders, and promised compensation for other losses. The traders have now left Charbar for Guadur, where they will stay till tranquility is restored.

A QUESTION having been raised as to what salary the Hon. John Strachey, First Ordinary Member of the Governor-General's Council, should be entitled for the period he was appointed Acting Governor-General of India, after the death of Lord Mayo, and as to whether his salary as such for the period would be subject to the Civil Fund deductions, the Government of India have decided that he is entitled to the full salary of the Governor-General from the 9th February, the day on which he took up the office, to the 24th idem, the date on which he made over charge of his high office to His Excellency Lord Napier; and that the said salary should be subject to the usual deductions on account of the Civil Funds.

THE *Englishman*:—"Our readers may be aware that there have been several claims brought against the Calcutta Bank for monys said to be due on purchase of Government paper by the late manager, Mr. Kneebone. The directors thought fit to dispute these claims, which arose chiefly out of time-bargains, on the ground that Mr. Kneebone had no authority or right to speculate with the Bank's money for such a purpose. A suit, therefore, has been instituted against the Calcutta Bank by the claimants, viz., the Chartered Mercantile Bank, the Chartered Bank, the National Bank, the Delhi Bank, the Reverend Dr. Jarbo, and some natives. This suit came on before the High Court on the 25th instant, and has been adjourned for hearing until Tuesday, the 7th of May."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL DAILY TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 29TH APRIL, 2-15 P.M.

The Liverpool Market closed steady.

Sales	10,000 bales.
Surats	4,500 „
Imports	8,000 „
Dhollera	8d.
Oomrawuttee	8 5/16d.
Orleans	11 5/16d.

Don Carlos remains at Geneva.

Latest accounts from Naples state that Vesuvius is less violent.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 27TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed with a better demand, and the London Cotton Market dull.

Fair Dhollera	8d.
Exchange on India	1s. 11⅛d. to ⅜d.
Oriental Bank shares	£44 10s.
Chartered Bank shares	£15 10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	£25 10s.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank shares.	£46.
Total Coin in Bank of France	£28,125,000
Total Notes in Bank of France	£94,500,000
4 per cent Rupee Paper	97.
4½ „ „ (1872)	99¾.
5½ „ „	108¾.

Departure, Jeddo on 24th inst.

THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF THE QUEEN.

AFTER many rumours, some to the effect that His Excellency the Governor would unveil the Queen's Statue, and some that the ceremony would be performed by the Gaekwar of Baroda, the statue was unveiled yesterday by Lord Northbrook. Being His Lordship's first public appearance, the occasion was looked upon as one of considerable importance, and it was expected by many that he would deliver a speech which would indicate the policy he intends to pursue during his Viceroyship. We think, however, that the best part of Bombay came forward, not to hear political intentions, but solely to do honour to the lady whom Lord Northbrook represents. The statue is a beautiful work of art, and worthy the splendid circumstances under which it was uncovered. It is hewn in Carrara marble; and Mr. Noble, the eminent London sculptor, has succeeded not less in giving a graceful and correct representation of Her Majesty than in bringing out with beautiful sharpness the delicate floral ornamentation which covers the canopy and the surroundings of the central figure. In Bombay the design is pronounced to be lovely, and the taste of our citizens has been confirmed by Her Majesty who approved of the plans when they were submitted to her for inspection. As the gift of a Prince, it is worthy of a Prince; as a work of art, it is worthy of one who deserves the most beautiful and chaste tributes of admiration that her subjects can give her. The late Gaekwar's gift, it has a political significance, which, notwithstanding the story circulated to account for the absence of the present Gaekwar at yesterday's ceremony, that he would not come to Bombay because he could not be promised the position on the right hand of the Viceroy in preference to the Governor of Bombay, we believe to be of the happiest kind. It would be indeed difficult to believe that the spending of nearly £20,000 upon a representation of Her Majesty by the greatest native Prince in the Presidency of Bombay and the Western side of India would not have a telling effect upon a people a chief characteristic of whom is attraction by glittering example.

The Statue shows more than the late Gaekwar's desire to express his allegiance to Victoria; it marks one of the most important epochs in the history of India. When the mutiny of 1858 was suppressed, Her Majesty added the splendid addition of "Empress of Hindoostan" to her titles, and it was in commemoration of this that the Gaekwar determined to raise the statue which now is one of the most beautiful objects in this city—if we say on this side of the Indian Empire, we shall not be wrong. The statue was at first intended to be a companion to the Albert statue which now stands in the new Victoria hall, and is, for beauty and importance, the chiefest ornament there; but later considerations induced the magnate of Baroda to allow it to be placed on the prominent point on the Esplanade where it now stands; and to give it an appearance befitting its more public situation, the handsome marble canopy which projects over the regal crown which adorns the forehead of the Queen was added to the original design. The original cost was Rs. 1,55,000, but its actual total cost will be Rs. 1,80,000. All this has been paid by His Highness the Gaekwar. So beautiful is the statue that it would seem as if description of it could only be treated poetically; and that to descend into a close technical description would overweigh the pleasurable feelings stirred within every one who sees it. Speaking in general terms, we may endeavour to give an idea of its character. Rising out of a marble-paved octagonal platform, the material for which, laid out in tesselars, was brought from China, the monument, cut in fine Carrara marble, reaches a height of 42 feet. The basement, consisting of several steps on the top of which the statue rests, rises to a height of seven feet ten inches. The statue itself is of colossal size, and though Her Majesty is represented in a sitting posture she measures over eight feet high. The canopy and Gothic peak which are above her bring the total height to 42 feet. The whole design is in pure Gothic. To describe the ornamentation would be difficult, so varied, minute, and intricate is it. The dress of Her Majesty is, by the art of the sculptor's chisel, made to look like lace work; the state chair, which is surmounted by a crown, is made to have embossed cushions; the canopy hangs with all the grace of arras; and the florid peaks which rise above are as graceful as the delicate points which arrest the attention of visitors to the most perfect Gothic structures at home or on the Continent. In front of the pedestal the royal coat-of-arms is a prominent object; in the centre of the canopy there is the Star of India; above that the rose of England mingles with the lotus of Hindostan, as emblematic of the junction of Britain and India as the statue itself, while around them curl the mottoes, "God and my Right" and "The Light of Heaven my Guide." Besides these accessories, the leaves of the oak and the ivy, symbols of strength and friendship, adorn the plinth and capitals of the columns; and in the multifarious mouldings the oak and the ivy twine with the lotus in delicate chisellings. On panels surrounding the statue there are inscriptions, in four languages, each telling their tale about the late Gaekwar's statue of Her Majesty. At present the tesselated pavement is open to the road; but in a short time, at a cost of Rs. 7,000, the statue will be encircled with a railing which will harmonise with the general design.

The preparations for the inauguration of the statue were of a perfect description; and the spectacle at the unveiling was in admirable keeping with the noble gift of the Gaekwar. In front of the statue, a platform to accommodate about 500 people was erected. It was encircled with scarlet-coloured ropes, at intervals in which occurred poles tastefully decorated in a blue-and-white spiral design. On the poles waved flags of all nations, from the white elephant of Siam to the mitre and cross-keys of Rome; but chief among them all, and waving appropriately in front of the statue, were two magnificent royal standards. The platform was covered with a handsome carpet, whose design was only broken in upon by the feet of numerous chairs. Over the face of the still unveiled statue drooped flags, the design on which was supposed to be anything from a leopard to an elephant. On the buildings around flags were hoisted, and in the harbour the Flying Squadron were decorated from stern to jib with bunting, while on the Admirals' ships the Royal Ensign unfurled with every puff that blew. The weather was hot, almost the hottest we have yet had this season; but that did not deter crowds of citizens to find their way, in carriage or on foot, to the scene of the great event an hour before the ceremony transpired. By five o'clock, the Maidan was crowded with Parsees and Hindoos anxious to see the tumasha though it were but at a distance; and the Esplanade road was already a Scylla and Charybdis of conveyances and soldiers, among whom the pedestrian had to steer cautiously if he respected his comfort or even, possibly, his existence. The platform was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and on the house-tops around the figures of Hindoo and Parsee ladies could be descried. Punctually at half-past five, the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor arrived, accompanied by their respective Staffs and the gallant body-guard of native cavalry, whose manly appearance in blue-button hat and red coat won them repeated admiration. Lord Northbrook and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald went to the front of the platform to the square left vacant for them, and which was surrounded by a guard of ladies whose bright eyes to an enemy would have been as terrible as the eye of the Caliph Vathek, which withered the unfortunate individual upon whom it was turned in anger. Facing the gubernatorial party, a little flight of steps led to the statue, and after his speech Lord Northbrook had to descend these and mount the platform erected by its side. To attempt to describe the beauty of the chief platform would be vain, as there is no one of any account who knows not of the loveliness of a crowd of English ladies when side by side with English gentlemen, whose sombre dresses seem cunningly devised to set off to greater advantage the butterfly decorations of their fair countrywomen. To mention that there were present parterres of ladies, habilitated like the rainbow; gentlemen in the attractive uniforms of the military service, the naval service, the civil service, or in that costume of ordinary civilians in which severely cut black coats and stiff white neckties are the most striking emblems of respectability; that clusters of flags waved over the heads of all, laughing at the branches of the trees near by which could do no more than flutter a leaf; that at the front of the platform stood forth Lord Northbrook and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the latter elaborately decorated with his insignia—to mention all this would give but the faintest idea of the scene. Yet this is all we could do except mention that from the platform, against the steps of which were packed Parsees, Hindoos, and Eurasians, the main road between the Fort and the native town could be seen transformed into a garden in which the cabbages were puggarees, turbans, and hats of all colours and descriptions; that on the left there was a troop of the 83rd Regiment under arms, dressed in pure white, an admirable contrast with the scarlet dress of the soldierly sowars who rode behind them; and that in front there stood a detachment of the 18th Native Infantry, whose brown faces, sitting above blue trousers and red jackets, made a good background for the pure white Carrara monument that reared itself before them.

When the hum necessarily belonging to so vast an assemblage had abated somewhat,

His Excellency the Governor stepped forward and, addressing Lord Northbrook, said, after a few preliminary observations—I have remembered with great gratification that I probably would have an opportunity, before resigning the post for five years entrusted to me, of taking a part in the ceremony of to-day. Since, however, I learned that you were likely to pass through Bombay on your way to assume the functions which our gracious Majesty has assigned to you, I felt that additional dignity and grace would be given to the ceremony if you, my Lord, would undertake the duties which I proposed to myself; and I experienced a pleasure in the reflection that, though you have not yet officially assumed the duties to which you have been appointed, your first public act in India should be one in which the people of this city take so much interest, and by which they are ready to testify their allegiance and constant homage to the Queen. The statue which you are about to inaugurate, Lord Northbrook, was presented to the citizens of Bombay by the late Gaekwar of Baroda, the greatest and most powerful of the native princes in this Presidency. It was designed by His Highness to commemorate the day upon which Her Majesty assumed the proud title of Empress of the Indian Empire. It has been presented to the city at a cost, I believe, of upwards of one lakh and a half of rupees. But costly as it is, as the gift of a prince ought to be, and beautiful as you will find it to be as a work of art, it is principally interesting because the most powerful of our native chiefs designed by it to testify his loyalty to our sovereign. It is this point of view, I am sure, that will be most interesting to your Lordship, and I now have pleasure in inviting you to perform the duties you have undertaken in a manner which I desire to acknowledge most gratefully, both on my own account, and on account of the citizens of Bombay. (Great applause.)

Lord Northbrook, in reply, said—Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, ladies and gentlemen,—The graceful tribute of loyalty and attachment presented to the city of Bombay by the late Gaekwar will shortly be unveiled and take its place among the beautiful monuments which this city already possesses. It will not require the acclamations with which, I am satisfied, the unveiling of this statue will be followed to satisfy Her Majesty of the loyalty and attachment of this city—testimonies more than once, and during a series of many years, have been given to that loyalty and to that attachment. Is is not long since one of Her Majesty's sons was received in Bombay with all the acclamations and all the testimonies of loyalty which he could receive in any portion of the wide British Empire. Later still, when the life of the Prince of Wales was for many weeks hanging upon a thread, there arose, from all grades in this city, the prayer to God that his life might be spared to the Empire and to Her Majesty. Again, when at a still later time that great calamity befel Her Majesty's Indian Empire, when my predecessor Lord Mayo was struck down in the midst of his career by an obscure assassin, from the whole of this city, as from the whole of India, there burst forth one feeling of the sorrow and sympathy and loyalty adequate to so great and so melancholy an occasion. I know well, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, that testimony throughout this empire was given to the memory of Lord Mayo not only as the representative of the Queen of England but in consequence of the high appreciation of his personal qualities which was rightly entertained by all those who came in contact with him in the course of his career. By the natives of India more especially was that tribute a personal tribute. Lord Mayo showed in the course of his administration of the affairs of this empire as Her Majesty's representative, a perfect disregard of self, high qualities of statesmanship, remarkable cordiality in his intercourse with every class and order with whom he was brought into connection; but more especially remarkable was Lord Mayo, I believe—and I know it from what I have seen of his writings and from what I know of his sentiments—for the affection and interest which he felt for all classes of the natives throughout the length and breadth of Her Majesty's dominions in this country. To these marks of loyalty to which I have alluded, I may perhaps add one more, and that is to express my own sense of the manner with which, as Her Majesty's representative, I myself have been received in Bombay. (Applause.) These marks of honour, unlike the marks of sorrow which attended the death of Lord Mayo, I cannot for a single moment attribute to any personal merits of my own, and I believe they are solely due to the feelings of loyalty and attachment towards the Crown which animate the citizens of Bombay, and can only be accepted by me in my personal capacity as the humble representative of Her Majesty in this country. They will, however, be ever remembered by me as an inducement to follow, to the best of my humble abilities, in the footsteps of my predecessor Lord Mayo—(great applause)—and to do my duty to your country with the full amount of strength, both of mind and body, that God has given to me. (Renewed applause.) Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, this statue of Her Majesty takes a fitting and appropriate place amid the magnificent public buildings with which the city of Bombay is adorned, and which stand around us. Sir Seymour has alluded to the fact that His Highness the late Gaekwar—and I may here take the opportunity of repeating the expression of regret conveyed to me to-day that His Highness the present Gaekwar has, by unavoidable circumstances, been prevented from being present on this memorable occasion—presented this statue to the city of Bombay not only as a mark of his loyalty and attachment to the Queen of England but also in commemoration of the time when Her Majesty assumed the direct government of her Indian territories. I say, then, this statue is fitly placed here amid these magnificent buildings for several reasons. These buildings when complete will represent, surrounding as they will this statue of Her Majesty, all the great functions of Government which the Queen exercises in this empire. There will stand around it not only the offices of Government but the great educational establishments of Bombay and of the Presidency of which this city is the capital. There will be here the Courts of Justice, representing the majesty of the law, available to all Her Majesty's subjects alike; there will be here buildings which will fitly represent the great commerce of the port; and there will be here, moreover, more than one instance of the magnificent liberality of the natives of this city in supplying to those amid whom they dwell the means of intellectual and moral improvement. (Applause.) It is fitly placed here, too, in this city, because Bombay is the nearest connection between the great empire of India and Her Majesty's dominions in Great Britain and Ireland. Looking down almost from where I stand upon the shipping which conveys the produce of India from your shores, and seeing, as I almost see, from where I stand, no unworthy representatives of the navy of England—(applause)—by means of which the trade of India is protected throughout the length and breadth of the ocean in all parts of the world, and remembering, too, that this spot was one of the first acquisitions of British territory in this great empire—all this makes me satisfied that here the statue is most fitly and appropriately placed. (Applause.) The statue, ladies and gentlemen, is the work of a great sculptor, and when it is disclosed to our view I hope that it will do honour to him and honour to the place in which it will remain. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, I feel highly indebted to your courtesy and kindness for having given me the opportunity of performing a duty which it is most gratifying to me to undertake, although, indeed, had it not been that I know a somewhat similar occasion is shortly to follow, I should have much regretted that your Excellency had not yourself, before leaving this Presidency, undertaken a duty which I feel it must have been a sacrifice on your part to place in my hands. (Applause.) One thing I trust I may be allowed to say upon this occasion, that when Sir Seymour Fitzgerald leaves Bombay, and takes at home that distinguished part which his high abilities assure me he will at once take—(hear, hear, and applause)—he can carry with him nothing but a pleasing and proud recollection of the spot upon which I now stand. (Renewed applause.) He will remember that some of the most magnificent buildings which can adorn any city, and some of the most perfect plans for the utilisation of a great metropolis, have been carried out under his auspices, and that his name, apart from all other acts of his Government, will be associated with the crowning work of these buildings, and that is the inauguration and unveiling in this place of the statue in honour of Her Majesty. (Great applause.) Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, if I might for one single moment allude to myself, I would but add a second time my thanks to your Excellency. Allow me to say in conclusion that this ceremony, at which I have the honour to assist, will be ever remembered by me, not only on account of the importance of the act itself, but also because it will bring back to my mind this magnificent city, its teeming, contented, and orderly population, as I have seen it during the last few days; its great trade, which accumulates, partly for want of proper accommodation, upon the wharves around your harbour; and I can assure you it will be of great advantage to me, in commencing my duties in this country, that I carry a vivid impression of this magnificent, prosperous, and loyal city. (Loud applause.) Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, I now have to perform the task which you have allotted to me. (Applause.)

Lord Northbrook spoke well out, so that he was heard distinctly by everybody. When the applause that followed the conclusion of his speech had subsided, he, accompanied by H. E. the Governor, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Michael Westropp, Sir William Merewether, Admirals Cumming and Seymour, Col. Kennedy, and other gentlemen, descended from the platform, and ascended the wooden erection set up against the monument on a level with the statue. Gathering the strings which held down the flags enveloping the statue, he gave them a vigorous pull; the banners flew asunder; and the snow-white presentment of Her Majesty was revealed amid hand-clapping, lusty hurrahing, and the waving of hats. The beauty of the statue made an instant impression. The assemblage had expected something fine, but they were not prepared to find in the "cold white stone,"

> "The life as lively mocked as ever
> Still sleep mocked death."

Colonel Kennedy held back the veil to the uttermost, and then Lord Northbrook advancing to the rail, and pointing to the statue, cried out for three cheers for Her Majesty. The call was responded to enthusiastically, and three more and yet three more were given with a will. A signal was then run up on a building near, and at once the saluting battery and the Squadron in the harbour fired royal salutes. A number of ladies and gentlemen—among them Lady Westropp, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Bishop Douglas and Miss Douglas, Colonel Barr, Bishop Meurin, Mr. Justice Gibbs, Mr. Justice Bayley, Appa Saheb the Chief of Kurrundwar, Manockjee Cursetjee, &c.—descended to the pavement to have a closer inspection of Mr. Noble's latest triumph. Every one seemed satisfied, and some looked as though they expected the statue to step down from the pedestal like Hermione. As Lord Northbrook returned to the platform, a Parsee gentleman called for three cheers for him, which were heartily given; and thereafter three more cheers were given for His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The Viceroy and Sir Seymour then drove off amid hearty applause. Shortly afterwards there was a rush of natives round the statue, which seemed wedged in among a mass of heads; and a crowd of Parsee and Hindoo boys carried their loyalty so far as to scramble over her feet or any other part they could reach. The place, however, was soon taken possession of by sepoys, who drove the boys ignominiously away.

The statue was put up by Mr. Muckund Ramchunder, whom we observed being complimented by the Governor, under the direction of Col. Fuller. The spectators, we should mention also, were indebted for their comfort to the admirable arrangements of Mr. J. H. E. Hart.

THE DINNER TO THE SAILORS AND MARINES OF THE FLYING SQUADRON.

THE subscribers to the entertainment to the sailors and marines of the Flying Squadron are reminded that the dinner will take place this afternoon in the tents pitched for that purpose near the Band-stand, Esplanade, at 4 o'clock. This early hour has been fixed as in consequence of an intimation received that it is desirable that the seamen and marines should return to their ships before dark.

The committee trust that the ladies of Bombay will honour and grace the occasion with their presence, and they will also be glad to see any gentlemen who wish to be present.

J. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, Capt.,
Hon. Secy. Flying Squad. Entertainment Committee.

THE Treasurer desires to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions, and would feel obliged if subscribers who have not already paid would do so at once:—

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Total	5,487

An elegant card has been designed by Mr. G. W. Terry to commemorate the dinner. One card will be presented to each of the men who dine. Subscribers to the Fund are entitled to two each, which they may obtain on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE VICEROY.

TO-DAY the Viceroy will leave Bombay, on his way by Benares and Allahabad, to Calcutta. Yesterday he visited the Albert Statue in the new Victoria Hall, and after the ceremony at the Queen's statue he visited Mr White's historical painting in the Town Hall, and then drove to the Alexandra Institute, over which he was conducted by Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee. In the evening he attended a party at Government House.

MILITARY ITEMS.

COLONEL HOWLETT, Quartermaster General of the Madras Army, is about to proceed to Europe on furlough. We hear that Colonel H. H. O'Connell, 2nd in Command 10th Native Infantry, will be appointed to act for Colonel Howlett. Colonel O'Connell is at present on furlough in Europe, but is expected out next month.—*Madras Mail.*

WE learn that the Court of Enquiry that had been assembled to enquire into the case of Major Lloyd Harris concluded their labours on Wednesday. The result is not as yet known. Colonel Agnew, we understand, was not called on for his evidence, although he was ordered out from England at a few days' notice for this express purpose.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE *Madras Mail* states that Lord Napier will not, after all, go home *via* Bambay, he and Lady Napier being anxious to avoid the great heat of the land journey, and that they will accordingly go by Madras. We are still inclined, however, to think that Lord Napier will go home by Bombay, as it is known that Lord Northbrook's arrangements are such that he may arrive in Calcutta in time to allow of Lord Napier being here next Monday.

DISCOVERY OF LEAD IN THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

WE learn that in a nullah 60 miles west of Eldabad Mr. Fredden has picked up one specimen of lead ore and one of antimony. The discoverer is of opinion that the institution of a proper search in the hills will be rewarded with success, and that the lead ore contains a percentage of silver and will be a valuable article of commerce. If Mr. Fredden had not been obliged to leave Bombay for England on med cal [illegible] cate he would undoubtedly have helped [illegible] stantiating the report he sent in regar[illegible] two specimens he discovered. Mr. Ha[illegible] stone, C.E., who has rendered the wor[illegible] coal fields such a success, is now [illegible] utmost to further this last discovery.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 5TH APRIL.

WITH the Liverpool Spring meeting passed away that glorious Queen's weather we had so long revelled in, and on Wednesday, at noon, when it began to snow, and the north side of the fences looked very hard indeed, the outside chill quite drove our spirits below zero and it boded ill for the morrow. We reached the course to find a field of three assembled for the Molyneux handicap steeple-chase and to hear that Young Fenton, Bogue Homa, Doctor, David Copperfield, and Redivivus, had been subjected to the scratching process and their backers put out of their misery. The field for the Grand National was therefore reduced to some twenty-five runners with the Despatch as first favourite, his owner having publicly declared him to be fully 21 lbs. better than last year. Mr. Studd's nervous, rougish-eyed, and ancient son of Dough had not arrived, as he dislikes Liverpool oats, and came by special train all the way from Epsom next morning. In the morning gallops, which I did not see, The Lamb and Schiedam gave the greatest satisfaction, both moving in grand form, and the sturdy grey pony appearing to have great bosses of muscle laid on all over him, and being in better condition than he was as a winner a twelvemonth ago. Lord Eglinton's horse showed no signs of the roaring with which he had been discredited, and the good-looking Harvester did not please the lookers-on. Casse Fête, though looking light, was fully wound up and went a good strong gallop, led by Midshipman, but no one for a moment, except her owner and his party, believed that such a mean mare, without either size or shape to recommend her, could be the winner; in fact, one sporting prophet was so dead against her chance as to undertake, in print, to eat her jockey, boots and all, should she first catch the judge's eye, a task I do not know if he means to fulfil. Next to Despatch, Nuage, decidedly the best-looking horse in the race, was in most demand, with Cinderella third on the list of public favour. Evil reports as to Primrose's condition were rife, and Baron Oppenheim's grey had, in spite of the great task set him, a number of good men and true sages to snap up all 10 to 1 offered against him. In fact, everything was backed even to old Hall Court, who must have travelled over this course times innumerable, and who, so far back as 1865, must have won had not Captain Tempest tired on him. The sport at Aintree commenced with a couple of flat races of no great moment, and the Molyneux Steeplechase might be passed over without comment but for the performance of Lord Aylesford's four-year old Reugny, an unquestionably good horse now and one very likely in future contests to be a very dangerous animal over any course and in the best of company. From a field of fourteen runners Mr. Crawshaw secured the Hurdle Handicap on Mr. Dixon's Polyglot, a filly from Wadlow's stable, the favourite, Referee, only getting fourth. The Altcar Welter was a mere exercise gallop for Æolus, who won in a canter by ten lengths which might have been a hundred. Altogether it was a poor day's racing, three of the events being secured by French-bred horses—"them eternal foreigners." It snowed at night, and we "sadly thought of the morrow," fearing such a calamity as the postponement of the Grand National; however, matters turned out better than we expected, and the worst we had to endure, except seeing all our favourites upset, was a bitter cold wind and slight snow storms. The severity of the weather, however, did not keep people at home, Epsom and Doncaster stands hardly being able to show a more numerous congregation of good, bad, and indifferent assembled from all parts. This shows that steeplechasing, as it is now conducted under the Grand National Steeplechase Rules, and with such men as Lords Grey de Wilton and Coventry, Messrs. H. Chaplin, George Payne, and others on the committee, has quite recovered itself, and that we have the days of Lottery, Vanguard, and the Yellow Dwarf back again. Three unimportant matters having been disposed of, the parade for the great cross country Derby commenced, and a bitter cold one it must have been for the horseman. It was a beautiful sight, these twenty-five competitors—"a pony of a field headed by a pony"—as the *Field* remarks, and that model, on a small scale, of a steeplechaser, The Lamb, was first to show, and was the picture of health and condition just as a horse should for so long a journey. Mr. Brockton had evidently been over-anxious and had done too much with Primrose, as the mare looked tucked, too light, and had a dull coat. Schiedam looked all over the hunter with a turn of speed, as did Royal Irish, Fusilier, and Rufus. Scarrington and Master Mowbray gave the idea of animals one would love to ride in a fast thing with the Quorn; Harvester, really a very nice horse, was dead lame, and the three worst-looking in the five-and-twenty were Casse Fête and Despatch, the latter carrying his head up in the air, more intent on star-gazing than ever. I never saw any animal so unlike a stayer as this ancient, and yet both he and his still meaner companion can compass a long severe journey. Mr. McGeorge was fortunate enough to let them go at the first attempt, Despatch, head in air, rushing at once to the front, but G. Waddington soon steadied him, and Irish Fusilier assumed the lead, and with his stable companion Rufus forced the pace to serve The Lamb, the pair having in immediate attendance Primrose, Casse Fête, Scathleen, The Lamb, and Master Mowbray, the second division headed by Harvester, Saucebox, and Schiedam, whilst Ourang II., Nuage, and Hall Court, formed the rear guard, all fencing admirably except Snowstorm, who caught the binders of the stake and laid fence, immediately succeeding the post and rails, and turned right over a complete "crumpler." Thorpe, his rider, in getting up, was so knocked about, that his boots were torn off in ribbons. In this formation they charged Beecher's brook and cleared it cleverly; the next fence however put down Derby Day, who, overjumping himself, rolled over. At the turning flag, close to the railway embankment, Rufus still led alternately with Irish Fusilier the pace, a cracker, Scarrington, who was going extremely well, The Lamb, Primrose, Scathleen, Despatch, Scots Grey, and Casse Fête being in an unbroken line at their heels, the extreme rear being brought up by Cinderella, Acton, who was jumping unkindly, and Hall Court suffering from *slows*, produced by age and hard work. As they neared the bend leading to Valentine's brook, Mr. Brockton, with execrable judgment, considering his mare's condition, took Primrose to the front and forced the running at a terrific race, but the Fusilier was not to be shaken off, and true to his mission raced with her, deprived her of "the pride of place," and led over the water by a good length. From this point the rapid travelling "did a *tail* unfold," the field lost its compactness, and straggling became the

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order of the day. Nuage began to creep up, and at the fence, before coming to the Canal bridge, had assumed a prominent position, but unfortunately not landing cleverly he blundered and came down, injuring himself so severely that he can never run again; Harvester followed suit, and over-reached himself so badly at this same fence as almost to tear the hoof off. When crossing the Common the array was somewhat better, being in line but much scattered, and on reaching the water jump in front of the stand Primrose on the extreme right led over half a length ahead of Rufus, having between them close up the Fusilier, Fleureste, Schiedam, Scarrington, Despatch, and Philosopher, whilst The Lamb, Scots Grey, Casse Fête, and Marin negociated it at close intervals. As they entered the enclosure the second time, Primrose, leading, fell from overjumping herself at the second fence, and I deeply regret to say this magnificent mare fell to rise more; she had broken her back, and her owner and rider lay beside his dying favourite seriously injured. Schiedam, Marin, and Philosopher, who were following in her track, jumped on her, and the four horses and riders lay struggling on the ground. The Lamb could not be pulled off in time, and on landing, with the activity of a cat, and quick as he is at getting away from his fences, gathered himself together, in spite of all the weight he must have had on him, and jumped the prone Marin and Schiedam with a couple of well-measured bounds: the cleverest double or in and out I or any other man ever beheld. Those who stood by the fence tell me it was the grandest feat of the kind ever performed, for he did not touch one hair of the recumbent animals or their riders. At Beecher's brook, now being taken the second time, Scots Grey was leading, and I thought of Peter Simple and Cigar, but it brought down Franc Luron, Acton, and Cinderella. From this point the race became most exciting, for the grey led Scarrington, Despatch, Lamb, Casse Fête, and Rhysworth over all the fences along side the Canal, but on entering the straight Major Brown's horse resigned beaten in favour of Scarrington, with whom shortly afterwards Despatch, The Lamb going like a lion, and Casse Fête took uncomfortable close order, and he in his turn fell back in favour of Lamb, who, dying away to nothing under his crushing weight, was passed by Casse Fête and Scarrington the mare, who nearly fell over the last hurdle and tasted of the whip freely, eventually winning by half-a-dozen lengths, Despatch, who was ridden out, just beating Baron Oppenheim's or the Prussian Government's great acquisition by a neck; Fleureste, who ran through a number of pulling horses, was fifth, whilst Hall Court was from first to last whipper-in. Scarrington's performance was a very great one, for he galloped a great [illegible] the race with a plate so badly twisted that a [illegible] of the iron stuck out in front of his toes very [illegible] him. Though I cannot but congra[illegible] a straightforward sportsman on [illegible]ade" does not often smile, it is to [illegible]ted that this great race should have been won [illegible] inferior an animal who has to thank her [illegible] impost for her success; especially so when all the really good horses running were put out of it by accidents, except The Lamb, who was set a task no steeplechaser ever has, or, in my opinion, will accomplish, and that one valuable mare should have been killed, and performers such as Harvester and Nuage rendered worthless. Scarrington, with his plate twisted, at about the same weights, reversed last year's running and places with Despatch, so I think Mr. Studd may let his ill-favoured brute retire into private life; his forelegs look much worn. In the Spring Cups, Jarnac, another Frenchman, had no difficulty in disposing of a very moderate field, and Mr. Baltazzi gave 500gs. for Disturbance after he won the Hurdle Handicap.

That there should have been twenty-seven runners in the Lincolnshire Handicap is no mean compliment to those who distributed the weights, and that it should have been carried off by the popular Lincolnshire squire Mr. H. Chaplin of Blankeney is highly satisfactory. Gay Dayrell, formerly the property of Lord Westmoreland, and a Derby favourite, was the winner, and Mr. Merry gave £700 for the second horse Peto who at one time had changed hands for a couple of tenners. When the astute owner of the Russley stable gives such a figure, rest assured there is money in the horse, and his performance was certainly a creditable one. The mile was run in 1m. 54½s; so it must have been a slow-run race, but the back part of the course was very holding, and it is rather early in the season for horses to be quite up to the mark. Mr. Lefevre, the Mr. Lombard of last year, won three races, Hunter, and not Fordham, wearing the red, white, and blue, of France. Maidment follows up his luck by winning the first great handicap of the season.

After the row of the Cambridge boat with the two twelve oars of the London Club, pulled by crack oarsmen, many fully half-trained, there could be no reasonable doubt of the success of the light blues. The race has been often and ably described, but I do not think any journal has given the winning crew, and Mr. Goldie especially, their well-earned due. Certainly the Oxonians had excuses in the difficulties they encountered from the floods at Oxford when first commencing training, and later on in the loss of one of their crew, but all this was more than counterbalanced by the infamous steering of the Cambridge boat, which, in flat racing parlance, went all over the course, and more especially by the breaking of their stroke's outrigger, which contretemps converted Mr. Goldie, to use his own words at the dinner after the race, into a passenger from the Soap works, and a heavy one too. The way in which he kept the accident to himself, and yet managed to give the time, was beyond praise. From start to finish the Cambridge boat was pulling over her antagonist, their rowing was steady, true, and brilliant, at all times something in hand, and the victory was deserved as it was complete. Never did I venture out in a more cheerless day, and the coxswains were half blinded. Before, during, and after the contest there was a pitiless fall of snow, and the mud and slush on the towing path and under foot was worthy of the "slough of despond." Considering the state of the element, the time, 21 minutes 16 seconds, was very good. The London Rowing Club has selected its four for the race with the Americans.

The French Government, though it must be at its wits' end to know how to pay the next instalment of the war debt, is not unmindful of the national studs. To Indian ears it will sound passing strange that by Monsieur Thiers' orders the authorities of France, only the other day, were eager bidders for the stallion Marksman, and went as far as 25,000 fr. (£1000). When will Mr. Lowe or a Viceroy adopt this policy? The horse sold for £1,200, and has gone over the water, though not in public interests. Marksman has some of the finest racing blood in the world in his veins, and I consider his deportation a loss to England. John Scott used to say that he did not care a button for shape and make, and went entirely for action, if a good mover then be all that is required, this son of "Lord of the Isles," a strain of blood which is eminently successful when he took his preliminary canter for the Doncaster Champagne, exemplified what has been aptly termed "the poetry of action." Had he but a stouter heart, Hermit would never have figured in the list of Derby winners, and Lord Hastings, the pluckiest bettor that ever lived, would in all probability be now amongst us. Fortunately we have such first class animals as Dundee, Scottish Chief, and King of the Forest, now in steady work again, to preserve the family to us. The French have got a well-bred and true-made horse, a good stayer, and one possessing immense speed. In the absence of information on the subject, I conclude that the famine in Persia has told heavily on the horses of that country; Arabia can only supply a limited number, the trade with Australia and the Cape may be interrupted by an enemy's cruisers, and yet India adheres to her "penny-wise and pound-foolish" stud policy which some day, when too late, she will find suicidal. But if England will not move in the proper direction, what can be expected of India with a Viceroy at the mercy of a Secretary of State, such as is the Duke of Argyll, who looks upon a horse with as much love as I regard an alligator or a rogue elephant, and who is as capable of judging of the meaning of well-horsed Cavalry and Artillery for Indian service as I am capable of squaring the circle? England still possesses the finest horses in the world, but does little to increase the number. No country could show us two horses, respectively 19 and 20 years of age, race and fence faultlessly over three miles of country, doing as did Captain Boyce's Smoke and Captain Park Jates Havelock at the Rugby Grand Military steeplechases. From what I have seen in Algeria, judging from the horses now bestridden by the French light cavalry, and the immense number of what, till Sedan, were their horses now in Belgium, I am beginning to waver in my advocacy of the Arab or the Barb as a sire, though, in spite of Major—now Sir Charles—Staveley's Vengeance at Gibraltar performances, the former for power and conformation, but not in point of action, is the superior. I have now before me a list of thirty English thoroughbreds all of good staying blood, many of them winners of long races, about fifteen hands high, *big little-uns*, with as much blood-like quality as your Earl, Shere Alli, or Elliot's Ruby, but having more bone, muscle, symmetry, and action, than the best Arab Nejd ever bred. By searching our English studs and racing stables, numbers of horses and mares of this class, themselves only moderate or even bad racers, but of good running stock which they will assuredly throw back to, can be picked up at moderate prices. Where would Kusroo be with Shannon at the end of a journey over the Beacon course, or with The Lamb, 12st. 7lb. each, over the Liverpool course? and yet there is not an inch between them in height, though many in girth and other measurements.

Lord Poltimore's, Mr. Tailby's, and the Rufford hounds are all for sale at Tattersall's next month. Since 1865-66 there has not been such an open season, and the horses' condition show they have not been eating the bread of idleness and sadly require rest.

This week the Thunderer, the most terrible Leviathan the sea has ever held, has taken the water. She is an iron ram furnished with twin screws and double turrets. Armour plates twelve inches in thickness protect her sides from stem to stern, and she is armoured for many feet below the water line. Her launching weight will be about 5,000 tons, the heaviest wooden three-decker ever built, weighing, unequipped, 3,000 tons, but when fully equipped ready for sea with her armament, ammunition, stores, &c., on board she will represent 10,000 tons of dead weight. This monster, the largest ship in the British or any other navy, will carry four of the 35-ton guns, known as Woolwich Infants, of which there are several now in a very forward state of completion. Masts and rigging are to be dispensed with as so much top hamper, partly because in all likelihood the first ramming operation would bring all down by the run, and partly to give the vessel more stability, a result which has been further ensured by the addition of new upper works which largely increase her freeboard amidships. The Admiralty has paid a round sum for the use of a patent steering apparatus for the ship. Her equipment will be at once proceeded with, and she will be brought forward for commission with the utmost despatch. She has been built at Pembroke Dock. I hear on good authority that the days of bronze field guns, in spite of Colonel Maxwell's advocacy, are numbered. The metal is soft, and runs under the effects of rapid and prolonged firing: moreover, the shooting is neither so hard nor so true as that of iron or steel guns. You are not perhaps aware that the heaving work imposed on the French bronze guns at the battle of Solferino in 1859 rendered them comparatively useless, and forced Napoleon to conclude the hasty treaty of Villa Franca. Another action must have proved a complete victory for the Austrians, and fortunate indeed was it for their enemy that they were not aware of the crippled state of the French artillery. A very distinguished Prussian artillerist acknowledged in my presence a few days back that our new pattern field gun is the best in the world in every respect, and all the better in that it is a muzzle-loader. We are to see shortly what the 35-ton gun can do against a twelve-inch iron turret afloat. Henri-Martini rifles are being manufactured with laudable speed.

On the whole, matters look more propitious daily for the return of the Napoleon dynasty to France, though possibly the Emperor will find he may have Gambetta to deal with who, day by day, becomes more popular with the *oi polloi*. Napoleon himself looks very aged and infirm, and has put on years very rapidly of late. The Empress retains little of her former beauty, and is getting very stout; her voice is the harshest I ever heard issue from female mouth, and nearly, if not quite, comes up to the description by a Pennsylvanian paper of a singer in that province—"She beats cats on high notes. There is no music or chest notes in her voice, but it is about six octaves above the screech of a lost Indian." Their son is a clever, amiable, and gentlemanly lad. The Empress' bigotry has made her most unpopular in France. It is stated that negociations for the full and immediate evacuation of French territory by Prussian troops are under discussion and in a forward state. The terms are five hundred millions in cash, to be followed by the immediate departure of the occupiers. The remaining two thousand five hundred millions to be liquidated at the rate of forty a month, which will extend during four years, and the balance at a short date; then France will be at the throat of Italy, where, D.V., she will suffer defeat. The King of Spain, who comes of a warlike race, has countermanded the departure of the Queen, and has significantly given out that, circumstances requiring, he will energetically defend his throne. When the Prince of Wales was passing through Paris the other day, a Yankee editor, who had known His Royal Highness in America, sent in his card and was immediately admitted. After a few words of congratulation had been heartily and kindly spoken by Jonathan, he added "Now, your Highness, I have come to interview you, but, if the blood be running slowly in your heart, I would sooner shave my mother's head than that you should suffer by my talk." To this energetic delicacy of feeling our Prince replied by offering a good Havannah cigar and bid him smoke it to the memory of the many clouds they had blown together in the far West. "At present," he said, "I am a poor subject for you to practice upon, but return again when next we pass through Paris." The inmate of Newgate still declares himself the real Roger, and, through the columns of the *Times*, in a straightforward manner appeals to the justice-loving public for funds wherewith to defend himself, and I shall not be surprised to hear that he gets the needful, for opinions are much divided, and there is a talk of an old housekeeper of the family who can give highly important and documentary evidence in his favour. Lothair is not to be married till after Easter: he has just purchased an estate of Lord Warncliffe for £450,000.

The Municipality of Paris has, in spite of the staring ruins of the *Hotel de Ville*, found means to subscribe sixty thousand francs towards the *Grand Prix*, the railway companies providing the balance of forty thousand, so the added money for that great race is secure. When will Bombay come forward and find even a moiety of £4,000 for such a purpose, and as for getting one pie out of either the G. I. P. R. or the B. and B., I presume that is quite out of the question. There are no less than two hundred and forty-one subscribers to this race, and amongst the cracks nominated from this side of the channel I notice Prince Charlie, Alvarez, Helmet, Sir Amyas, and Cremorne.

That irrepressible humbug, Barnum, has got up a new thing in sensation. He has secured, stolen, or kidnapped most likely, four Fiji Island cannibals, who he has been exhibiting at the Astor House. He declares he is bound to return three of the hideous quartette to the king hostile to their tribe who had captured them, under a penalty of 15,000 dollars, now in the hands of the American Consul. When returned, they are to be slaughtered, baked with yams, potatoes, and *fins herbes*, and served up at the Royal captor's table, but it is not said whether the great American showman has contracted to fatten the trio up for the banquet. This gives an interest to the exhibition which, I am told, the daubs of paint, the plumes of peacock and ostrich feathers, the monotonous songs, and steep war dances would otherwise fail to excite. Barnum, of course, declares he will not redeem his dollars, and thus appeals to the generous, humane, and bunkum-loving Yankees to patronize his museum and to make up the sum in "saving the bacon" of his cannibal islanders. The band plays Hokey Pokey Winkey Fum.

It is not unlikely that an English Eleven, under the charge of Mr. W. G. Grace, will start for Australia about the end of September. As yet the negociations have not assumed anything of a definite character, but they have so far been well received that there is every chance of matters being satisfactorily arranged. Could not Bombay arrange with Mr. Grace to call there on his way home and play the Presidency twenty-two on the Esplanade during the race week in February? You ought to be able to muster from amongst so many players a really strong team. The hotel-keepers should provide something towards expenses, and with cricketing so popular there ought to be no dearth of gala money. The eleven, no doubt, would be very glad of the opportunity of seeing India, especially so it being on their way home. In the Army and the Civil Service you have a goodly share of the public school talent, ample to make a good stand-up against the undoubted form the eleven will possess. To see Mr. Grace play will be worth all the money.

When passing through Paris, curiosity prompted me to visit Satory for the purpose of witnessing a military execution. What a morbid taste, some of you will ejaculate, but it was something to see a really brave man, so far as brute courage goes, die. The sixth Council of War had condemned "*Préau de Wedel*" to death for participating in the assassination of poor *Gustave Chaudey*. Early in the morning, about six o'clock, the condemned man and his confessor arrived in a sort of closed ambulance cart; *Préau* got out at once and without the slightest hesitation of fear, having embraced the priest and refusing to have his eyes bandaged, placed himself in front of the firing party and exclaimed in a clear tone but devoid of bravado, "I die innocent. Soldiers, aim at my heart. Fire"! The Adjutant—a serjeant-major in the French Army—raised his sword, immediately a sharp, clear volley, and the unfortunate man sprang in the air and fell like a log. Four of the bullets had passed through his heart, yet life was, the surgeon who examined the body said, not quite extinct, so a non-commissioned officer stepped to the front and gave the *coup de grace*. I heard afterwards that Préau had throughout shown nerve worthy of a better cause. They woke him at a quarter to four on the morning of his execution to tell him his last moments were at hand, he jumped up readily and dressed himself. At five o'clock he was taken from the criminal to the civil prison where he spent some time in devotion with the priest, confessed himself, drank a cup of coffee, and smoked cigars against time. On stepping into the conveyance, he said to the director of the prison, "Give me your hand, good by, and once more thank you." The troops assembled at Satory were very steady and seemingly quite used to these sad spectacles. I am by no means certain they are always called upon to shoot really guilty persons, for those courts martial are "very Irish and not nice." England harbours most of the red-handed scoundrels who by rights should face an execution partly and whose backs should be against the butts at Satory.

PIERS AND BOMBAY HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If you will kindly allow me to fill in some of the details of my letter, which appeared in your journal of the 15th instant, give a few hints, and more fully describe what I propose, I think it will satisfy "H. S.," "Paniwalla," "Deuceace," "Tram Raft," "An Old Pedestrian," "Stranger," "Palton," and others interested in the welfare of Bombay. They all seem to concur with me that the eastern foreshore should be cleared for commercial purposes from Mazagon to Colaba. Now if this is the case, we may soon hope to see a passengers and goods railway station on the Wellington Reclamations near the Wellington Pier, "or rather the one that is to be." I see some foundations have been commenced there, and if they are not for a railway station or warehouse, I am sure that in a few years you will see them down again. I think the eastern foreshore will soon be a series of wharfs and barges, berths with deep water piers projecting out into the harbour. Along these wharfs, quays, and deepwater piers there will be several lines of railway, a broad roadway with tram rails let neatly into it, and foot-ways on each side for pedestrians. Of course the deep water piers, quays, and wharfs will be furnished with cranes for discharging and loading materials, with bollards for vessels to moor to. The long deep water quays should be covered in: this would be a great convenience during the monsoon time, and save much property from being destroyed. A series of warehouses would spring up along the foreshore west of the railway and road; they should be constructed with branch lines of railway sidings down their centres for use in the monsoon season. But these are matters of detail which would soon take their proper positions were the foreshore once laid out. Government have doubtless decided not to sell any property east of the aforementioned railway and road, but the property west of these should be sold on long leases as early as possible for warehouses, &c. If these improvements were carried out, merchants would doubtless be glad to lease property on which they could erect warehouses, and have railway sidings into them. The advantages would then be found to be so great over the present unbusiness-like modes of carrying on trade, that numerous other merchants would do likewise, or not be able to compete with their neighbours. But enough about the foreshore. I will simply remark that I have seen many such in British North America, the United States, and still more in England, including Liverpool and London. London and Bombay, being old towns, have both had to tax the public and buy up the foreshore at an enormous expense, but London did not keep hers idle long, neither must Bombay if she wishes to thrive. I consider Bombay harbour is now one large wet basin. I am well acquainted with wet docks, but cannot recommend them for this harbour. I have seen piers in the four quarters of the globe, and am quite convinced that they are suitable and would conduce to the welfare of Bombay.

No experienced engineer would propose to construct a screw pile or any other wood or iron pile pier, such as "H. S." wrote a story about. Such a fragile pier would be useless in this harbour, and the strata here is not suitable to receive piles of any kind. Neither would any engineer propose, nor sailor attempt, to lie steamers or ships in any way across or at an angle to the ebb or flood tide. If they were laid at an angle they would sheer heavily one way on the flood tide and the other on the ebb tide, and press heavily against the pier in one case, and put a heavy strain on their moorings, take a sheer and occupy a position some distance off the pier in the other case. Neither would a T shaped pier be suitable, as the end of the T pointing south-west would be unnecessarily exposed. It will be seen that a T shaped pier of sufficient length to form two ships' berths outside, and two inside, would have three berths exposed to the South-West Monsoon, and only one inside berth sheltered by the pier. Now, by dispensing with the south-west end of the T and placing it all on the north-east end, you would have two outside and two inside berths; but by placing the south-west portion of the T on the north-east side and some distance nearer the shore, you would, with less materials and expense, have three inside or sheltered berths, and only one outside or exposed berth, and it will easily be seen that the two centre ships would have very snug berths, with twice the facilities for mooring.

"Tram Raft's" scheme is clever, but it would be very expensive, not durable, very cumbersome, and not at all suitable to the requirements of the port. Neither is it novel; we must call it Koch's scheme (see the *Engineer*, dated March 15th, 1872, with an elaborate drawing of Koch's Patent Pontoon Viaduct and Steam Raft). It is very similar to Fowler's channels ferry, and a ferry very similar to this was used about fourteen years ago in British North America to take trains of carriages across the river St. Lawrence, a distance of four miles from Longuil to Point St. Charles, Montreal. After the opening of the Victoria Bridge it was dispensed with.

A pier for this harbour must, for economical and various other reasons, be constructed on a few large cast-iron columns, filled the entire length with concrete. Some particulars of this description of columns will perhaps be interesting. The first cast-iron columns or caissons ever used were designed by Sir Charles Fox for the piers of Rochester Bridge. They answered so remarkably well, forming their own coffer dams, and saving the enormous expense of constructing wooden ones, that they found great favour with nearly if not all engineers. It soon became known that by using them the foundations of bridges, piers, quays, wharfs, lighthouses, beacons, forts, reclamations, embankment walls, and other foundations, could be put in more rapidly, cheaper, and substantially than by any other means. They admit of every portion of the foundation being examined, and the work to be set in the dry; bridges are now to be found in every quarter of the world built on them. The following are the sizes of columns in some bridges constructed across the river Thames. The first columns sunk on the Thames were those at Blackfriars Railway Bridge, which are 18 feet in diameter, those at Charing Cross about 8 feet, Cannon Street Bridge about 15 feet, Victora Bridge 21 feet, Albert Bridge 21 feet. Their proper thickness and size of bolts has been ascertained by theory and practice combined, and also the art of sinking them. The shape of the bottom or cutting edge is an important matter, and varies according to the strata to be passed through. Perhaps columns or caissons were first used in India ages ago. They were formed into rings of stone or brickwork with mortar or cement, and excavated or sunk by natives diving down into them for a minute or two, and filling baskets which were afterwards hauled up with ropes. This was of course a tedious, expensive, uncertain, and a most unsatisfactory way of putting in foundations. Temporary caissons of wrought iron were used for putting in the deepest portions of the Thames embankment; they have also been successfully used for putting in various deep water foundation. After the foundations of concrete, brick, or stone work is properly set, the temporary caissons are withdrawn, and the operation continued until the work is completed.

I will now describe a pier, which will be alike suitable for pleasure and commercial purposes. It will also to a considerable extent form its own breakwater, and protect much of the harbour and foreshore north-west of it.

A site should be selected as near the shore as possible, where vessels can lie at low water without grounding. An approach pier should then be run out to it, having two lines of railway on its north-east side, next to them a 6 feet footway, then a 24 or still better a 36 feet roadway, with another 6 feet footway on its south-west side. These footways and the roadway should be asphalted, and the roadway should have two lines of tram rails let neatly into it. This approach pier could be supported on a few six feet diameter columns. I have taken into consideration the cost of sinking columns of this size, and the relative weight and cost of girders of different spans, and I find spans of about 80 feet would be the cheapest and most suitable; the outer end of this approach pier could be widened out a little, to give additional space for a covered passengers' platform, and a carriage and cab stand, and as I propose to run no jetties or quays out on its exposed south-west side, when necessary it could again be widened out for the abovementioned purposes by sinking a few additional columns. For commercial purposes a number of jetties or quays, say six, could be constructed on a few 12 to 18 feet diameter columns. These jetties must run from the approach pier up the harbour in a north-westerly direction, and in a fair line with the current. To allow ships when moored along their sides to stem the flood tide, they could be 15 or 20 yards broad, and should be about 60 yards apart, thus forming five broad canals with sheltered ships' berths all along their sides, and also other sheltered berths on the shore side of the inner jetty. The pier head or outside exposed berths could be kept clear for the mail steamers, and these could be used even in the monsoon season by placing dolphine columns 80 feet clear; outside them the mail steamers could then in the worst of weather run between these and the pier head, and moor to them and the pier head, and ride in perfect safety.

The jetties should have railway and tram rails laid down on every part of them, and be neatly filled in with asphalte only where the flanges of the wheels go. It will be seen from the above that six jetties the length of three ships would form thirty-three most snug and sheltered berths and only three outside or exposed berths. It will also be seen that this can be extended at any time, until the six jetties are the length of say ten ships, and so form berths for 120 ships, and occupy very little of the harbour; another great advantage is that the sheltered centre of the broad canals between the ships would allow ships to change berths, and admit of cargo boats coming alongside to bring or take away mixed or other cargoes. If these vessels were in dock, the dock gates would have to be opened to admit of this, which could not be done with advantage except at high water. Were such a pier and jetties constructed with tramways, cranes, and bollards along their sides, covered in and connected with the shore as before described, it would make a portion of the harbour into a perfect commercial Venice, and form the necessary connecting link in England's chain of commercial communication with India.

C. & M. E.

OUR CLASSICAL CONTEMPORARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your local contemporary of the *Times of India* in his leader of to-day describes Sir R. Temple as "the Indian *Pluto* who revels in his overflowing Treasury." What *can* he mean? Surely Sir Richard has not taken up his residence in the infernal regions *yet*.—Yours,

PLUTUS.

BROACH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see that the ancient and truthful Parthian has been at it again, and no doubt his very remarkable communications are productive of much amusement to your readers generally; but why does he bespatter private individuals with nauseous praise? Are good men now so rare that any one who may happen to perform his duties in a fairly mediocre manner should be placed on a pedestal and worshipped? Or has our Parthian, whose nature like the laws of the Medes and Persians alters not, been *paid* to eulogise the gentlemen in question?—(vide the Parthian's last letter from Broach). Let the descendant of Nôshirvân and Sôrâb speak.

Under the able management of the present managing committee a regime of reform has been initiated by our august Municipality. In reply to an application for a scheme to improve the town an eccentric and furious Irishman has put in an elaborately worded document, the pith of which is that a handsome reward should be offered to any one who will devise an easy and safe method of "turning the whole of the town;" "afther for which" to use his own eloquent language, "Broach will rise like a Phaynix from her ashes smiling in iligance and grandeur, and a futhur giniration will hope blessins on the head of the philanthropist who suggested the schame of renovation." The idea was well entertained by Messrs. Hasty and Roland of the managing committee, but the wealthy Hindoo house-owners have lodged a protest stigmatising the design as nothing but "zoolum." Should the matter proceed any further I should not be surprised if the *Hero of Broach* were to proceed to England and harrangue both the Houses of Parliament as well as the Privy Council as to the enormity of the proposal.

Our roads—what though they continually undulate—are now magnificently watered, our kerosine lamps twinkle like stars of the first magnitude, the secretary of the Municipality has adopted top boots and a powra as articles of dress, and very soon the only remnant of the past, the one ancient man and the two young women repairing the roads with brickdust, will offend the eye no longer. Reform and energy will be ev rywhere visible, and the Municipality will shortly est blish a free breakfast table for all comers, vakils being charged half price.

I see that one of the numerous poets of Gujarat has been immortalizing in immortal verse the deeds of the shooting party in the Raj Peepla hills. The fact is no deeds of valour were done: the mungoose was spared, and the conjugal bears having incontinently bolted straight away to Khandeish, followed by the tigers and other feræ, the mighty Nimrods had no means of distinguishing themselves in the field; but judging from the number of "dead men" lying around their camp the nights must have awfully bloodthirsty.

On dit, a Bombay young gentleman with the aid of a weapon of precision and 500 ball cartridges succeeded in wounding a doe in our districts recently.

Mr. Peile was here the other day, and after considerable trouble succeeded in gathering a large number of wealthy Hindoos and others to listen to his proposal to build a High School in Broach. His speech was eloquent, interesting, and, what is now so rarely the case, to the point, and was so far persuasive that over Rs. 2,000 were subscribed on the spot. It was anticipated that the Mahajun of the town would make a handsome contribution from the "Dhurm Fund" derivable from cotton, but they wanted to know if they gave away money to High Schools and other such things what would be left for feeding the dogs. They therefore gave instead each man his Rs. 50 or Rs. 25 under a little skilful treatment, looking during the process much as if they had every man a couple of powerful blue pills under his kumberbund.

Nearly all our talaos are dug, and already there is a cry for water. Dengue prevails to a considerable extent and small-pox has made its appearance.

Our local poet has written a few beautiful stanzas commencing—

"Farewell to thee, rolling Nerbudda,
Farewell to thy fast flowing tide;
No more by thy banks shall the Gudha
Playfully scamper in pride."

Would you like to hear any more? If so, you'll do so next time. I may explain that "the Gudha" is a playful sobriquet of a much esteemed resident who has recently left the station.—Yours,

Broach, 27th April. MUNGOOSE.

BOMBAY.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Veravul, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, per s. s. Pearl, will be closed to morrow at 9 A.M.

A Boat Sunk.—On Sunday, a boat, laden with sugar, ran on a rock at Carnac Bunder, and afterwards sank. The damage is estimated at Rs. 120.

European Vagrants.—Yesterday there were thirty-three European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

Surat High School.—The annual vacation of the Surat High School commenced on the 26th instant, and will terminate on or about the 15th June next.

A Salute of nine guns was fired from the saluting battery yesterday evening on account of the departure of Brigadier General Stock, commanding the Bombay District, to England.

Reward to a Police Officer.—Mr. Inspector Killen has received a reward of thirty rupees from the master of H.M.S. Topaz, for the arrest of three deserters belonging to the ship.

Accident.—A Hindoo lad, named Wittoo Govind, had two fingers smashed by the machinery at the Bhattia Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills on Sunday. He was soon conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Fire at Olpad.—We learn that on Thursday a fire broke out in the village of Kosad, in the Olpad talooka of the Surat collectorate, by which six houses were destroyed. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 5,000.

Pick-Pocket.—Yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced a Mussulman, by name Cassum Cureem, to three months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing two annas from the pocket of one Bheema Hurry at the Null Bazaar.

Death from Drowning.—Yesterday a coroner's inquest was held at Khetwady on the body of Krushnee, woman. The jury found that the woman met her death by having been accidentally drowned in a well.

Accident on Boardship.—A Mussulman named Suffer Ally, a labourer on board the steam ship Ellora, whilst employed in working at the screw on Saturday, fell into the dock. He was much hurt, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A Noted Thief.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo named Jaitha Ramjee, an old offender, was convicted of stealing a gold ring, the property of a man named Goolam Hoosein, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A Gujerathee School at Cambay.—By the exertions of Mr. Sheppard, of the Bombay Civil Service, His Highness the Nawab of Cambay has caused a Gujerathee school to be opened in his territory. About two hundred boys attend at present.

Furious Driving.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mahomed Bapoo, and two other buggy drivers, were charged with driving their vehicles on the Kalbadavi road in a rash and negligent manner, and were each fined five rupees.

Theft.—A Goanese named Caitan Jaku, and another, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing wearing apparel, belonging to Mrs. Wainstain; the second man was acquitted, while the first was convicted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

Another Fire at Surat.—Last week another fire broke out at Surat in a house stored with grass, and situated in the Nanpoora road. By the exertions of some of the neighbouring people the fire was soon put out. The house and a stable adjoining it were completely destroyed.

False Weights.—In the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, one Jadowjee Meghjee, a shop-keeper, was charged with having in his possession, without satisfactory excuse, a false measure of capacity, he being a retail dealer. He was convicted and fined five rupees.

Vagrancy Act.—John Webster, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

The Appeal in the "Gujerat Friend" Libel Case.—We observe that Mr. Newnham, the District Judge of Surat, before whom the appeal in the *Gujerat Friend* libel case was heard last week, has reduced the fine inflicted on the editor of that journal by the full-power magistrate Mr. Jugjeewandas from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100.

The House of Correction.—There were in all 266 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 33 were under sentences from the High Court, 198 from the Magistrates of Police, 34 from Military Courts Martial, and 1 from Naval Court Martial. Of the prisoners 183 were natives and the remaining 83 were Europeans.

The Ahmedabad Provincial College.—We learn that by the exertions of Mr. Becherdas Ambaidas, a subscription has been raised at Ahmedabad for resuscitating the Ahmedabad Provincial College, which was ordered to be abolished by the local Government. It is proposed to raise about five lacs of rupees for the object. The following gentlemen have already subscribed:—Mr. Bechurdas Ambaidas, Rs. 10,000; Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hurry, Rs. 1,000; Rao Bahadoor Bholanath Sarabhoy, Rs. 1,000; and Rao Saheb Mahiputram Roopram, Rs. 300.

Robbery by a Audacious Buggy Driver.—On Sunday last Mr. Wagassin Effendi, chief engineer of the Turkish man-of-war, engaged a buggy at the Boree Bunder station, and directed the driver to take him to the Byculla Hotel. The buggywalla took Mr. Wagassin to a dirty native street, where he stopped the buggy, threw him down and sat upon him, and, after having beaten him, extracted from his pocket a gold watch and chain and eleven sovereigns. The buggywalla then drove off. The matter was reported to the police, and five persons, along with the buggywalla, have been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the affair.

Fatal Accident at the European General Hospital.—Dr. Hewlett, coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the European General Hospital concerning the death of a European named Thomas White, a guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company. From the evidence of Dr. James Arnott, Assistant Surgeon of the European General Hospital, it appeared that deceased was admitted into the hospital on the morning of Saturday last, suffering from small-pox. He had been vaccinated, and the case was likely to be not a serious one. On Sunday Dr. Arnott saw him, when he was free from fever and free also from delirium. At or about 6-15 A.M. he was called to see deceased, who had jumped from the window of the verandah on the northern side of the hospital. He found him lying on his face on the ground outside the small-pox ward, and on examining him found that he was quite dead. There was a severe cut over the eye and blood was coming from the nose. Witness could only account for the deceased's fall in supposing that he became delirious and whilst the ward-boy was engaged that he must have jumped from the window. The jury, upon the evidence, came to the conclusion that deceased met with his death by fracture of the skull, the result of his having, whilst delirious fallen, from the window of the small-pox ward of the European General Hospital.

The Karteij Ghaut Mail Cart Robbery and Murder Case came on for hearing on Saturday morning before Dr. Fraser, Railway Magistrate. After further inquiry, the case was again postponed for the evidence of the owner of the pearls, who is at present at Sattara. A medical certificate stating his inability to travel was produced before the magistrate.—*Deccan Herald*, April 29.

Shikar at Khandalla.—We hear that the shooting party of shikaries, who went out in the beginning of last week in search of a tiger, failed in finding the track of the animal. They had good sport, however, after bears and wild pigs, and succeeded in bagging a bear and at least one of the pigs in a ravine at the back of the range of hills between Lanowlee and Khandalla. The old shikarie, well known for years at Lanowlee and Khandalla, reports the sport this year as excellent.—*Ibid.*

A Train in Danger.—We are informed that the mixed train which arrived at Poona at 5 P.M. on Saturday last passed over a large stone placed right across the railway line immediately opposite the Engineering College between Poona and Kirkee. This is the second instance of this kind of offence having been perpetrated near Poona within the past few weeks. Happily no mischief was done in this case, and the wicked creatures who planned the accident must have looked on with disappointment at the bad success of their diabolical design. There should be a striking example made of the offenders whom, we trust, the railway police will be able to trace.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—30th April.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

SHORT CAUSES.

769-71—In Person—Vujoobai, widow, v. Dhacklubai, widow—No appearance.
801-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Ramchundra Kessowjee v. Sucram Raghoba and others—No appearance.
25 72—In person—Shah Muncharam S. and another v. Camati Rama Soma—No appearance.
155-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Rstanjee Pestonjee v. Purshotumdass Munmohundass—No appearance.
157-72—Dallas and Lynch—Ragoo Balloo v. Ballajee Bhugwantrao and others—No appearance.
167-72—V. Hurrychund—Rao Saheb Vishvanath, &c., v. Kamaljeebai Saheb, &c.—D. S Garud.
169-72—In person—Ramchundra Vasantrao v. Jayaram Narayen R.—No appearance.
175-72—In person—Ghenna Bhugga v. Bhansali Embhaidass, &c.—No appearance.
179-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Dewcurn Gangjee v. Hajee Mahomed Hoosein, &c.—No appearance.
183-72—Shamrao Pandoorang—Megbai, widow, v. Memon Alli Jeva and another—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

SHORT CAUSES.

214-71—Jefferson and Payne—Jadowjee Cumubuy v. Heeranund Sitaram—No appearance.
20-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—William Ramsden Price and another v. Ramdun Saloogram and others—No appearance.
56-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy v. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee B.—No appearance.
112-72—Pestonjee Dinshaw—Anne Pennell and another v. George Francis Phillips—No appearance.
144-72—Dallas and Lynch—Guneshamdas Goorsamull v. Venayekrao Gunputrao and others—R. J. Abraham.
160-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Haje Ludeck Haje, &c. v. Esmail Ebrahim—No appearance.
166-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Cawasjee Jehangeer Readymony v. Dhurumchund Oodeychund—No appearance.
176-72—In Person—Sorabjee Pestonjee v. Maneckjee Nowrojee—In Person.
178-72—G. J. Mody—Auderjee Eduljee Mestry v. Muncherjee Dadabhoy—No appearance.
180-72—G. J. Mody—Suda Hera & others v. Fatimabebee, widow, and others—No appearance.
192-72—G. J. Mody—Jeewanjee Hormusjee G. v. William Moir White—No appearance.

GENERAL MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

206-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Jamsetjee Aderjee v. Nowrojee Burjorjee—Pestonjee Dinshaw.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Malta, 1,942 tons and 500 h. p., Captain G. S. Brooks, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Major General Barr and Surgeon A. Maclean.

For Brindisi—Mr. J. Munro and Mr. Pestonjee Byramjee.

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

From a statement submitted to Government by Major A. T. Moore, Acting Cotton Commissioner, we see that during the weeks ending 8th and 15th inst., 65,042 cwts. of raw cotton were imported by water, 639 cwts. were imported from the Persian Gulf, 445 cwts from the province of Sind, 15,544 cwts. from Cutch, 5,245 cwts. from British Concan, and 42,869 cwts. from British Gujerat. From another statement we observe that during the weeks ending 6th and 13th inst., 134,035½ cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay, 55,598½ cwts. were imported by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, 72,579¼ cwts. by the G. I. P. Railway, and 5,857 cwts. by the East India Railway.

THE GREAT REMEDIES for Consumption, Wasting and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, also strength and weight, increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and Storekeepers, and by Savory & Moore (Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143, New Bond Street, London. Note.—Name and trade mark on each bottle.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malta, Captain Brooks, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with a cargo of 376 bales of cotton, 300 bales wool, 37 bales hides, 2 cwts. cardamoms, 23 cwts E. teeth, and 23 cases shawls.

The barque Victoria Bridge, 820 tons, Captain R. Spine, arrived on the 28th instant from Calcutta (March 6th) with a cargo of 13,409 bags rice and 325 packages bunny bags. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Mahomed Sedick.

We are sorry to record the death of one of the oldest pilots here, Captain Wilkie, which occurred this week. Captain Wilkie was much liked by his brother pilots, and was a genuine sailor of the old school who was always ready to assist a friend in distress.—*Rangoon Mail.*

The s.s. Kurrachee, Captain G. R. Gavin, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee (April 26th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. Widdicombe and two children, Mr. Walton, Mrs. Cosser and child, Mr. E. Mahomed, Mr. G. Govind, and thirty-six deck passengers.

The s.s. Palermo, 1,317 tons, Captain S. R. Walker, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 5,925½ bales cotton, 790 bales wool, 680 cwts. galls, 50 cwt. horns, 120 cwts. coir yarn, 1,739 cwt. hemp, and the following passengers:—Mr. Marton, Mr. Bewsher, Mrs. Ware and two children, Mrs. Hamilton and three children, Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Warner, Mr. Cochrane, and Dr. Walton.

Wreck at Rangoon.—We hear that the Alicia, which went ashore near the San Nicolo, has quite broke up. A Chittagong vessel got on the Hastings the night before last when in charge of a native pilot, but came off again about seven o'clock yesterday morning. We have not yet heard whether she sustained any damage. The former disaster has given rise to many reports which we refrain from noticing until in possession of the evidence to be given on the enquiry, which we doubt not will be a searching one.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time. (H. M.)	High Water. Height. (FT. IN.)	April—May.	Low Water. Time. (H. M.)	Low Water. Height. (FT. IN.)
3 48 m	2 5	Tuesday 30	10 17 m	4 10
5 16 a	4 1		11 36 a	1 10
5 23 m	1 10	Wednesday ... 1	11 43 m	3 11
6 39 a	4 1		......	......
7 11 m	2 1	Thursday 2	1 12 m	2 7
7 54 a	4 6		1 18 a	3 6
8 32 m	3 0	Friday 3	2 24 m	3 11
8 47 a	4 11		2 31 a	3 6
9 27 m	4 2	Saturday 4	3 12 m	5 2
9 32 a	5 2		3 26 a	4 0
10 14 m	5 3	Sunday 5	3 54 m	6 0
10 11 a	5 3		4 13 a	4 4
10 54 m	5 11	Monday 6	4 30 m	6 7
10 44 a	5 2		4 53 a	4 4

Moon—Last Quarter, 30th, 1h. 11m. P.M.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

RE ANNE ELIZABETH WILSON.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Pigot, instructed by Dr. Dallas, Paupers' Attorney, on behalf of James W. T. Wilson, a clergyman, applied to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley for a writ of *habeas corpus* directing his wife, Minnie Wilson, to bring up before the Court the body of Anne Elizabeth Wilson, alleged to be an infant of the age of about fourteen years.

Mr. Pigot supported his application by an affidavit made by the applicant, the father of the girl, which was as follows:—I, James William Thomas Wilson, of Bombay, Eurasian inhabitant, a clergyman of the Church of England, and lately in the employ of the Church Missionary Society, make oath and say as follows. On the 20th July 1853, I was lawfully married in Bombay to Minnie, the adopted daughter of the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson. I subsequently lived with my wife at divers places, and had ten children by her, of whom seven are now living. Anne Elizabeth was born in Bombay on the 9th July 1858. Since the beginning of September last I have been living separate from my wife in consequence of some family disagreement; and up to the month of April she received from the Rev. Mr. Robertson a sum of Rs. 60 per month for her maintenance, and was allowed by me to retain in her charge the three youngest children, the four eldest being at the Byculla Schools. Upon the approach of the Christmas vacation, my wife applied to the Committee of the Byculla Schools to be allowed to remove the children during the vacation, and her application as to the girls was rejected, but subsequently on Christmas day, by falsely telling the mistress and nurse of the school that the Rev. Mr. Sharpin and Dr. Partridge had given permission for the girls to be absent on that day, she obtained possession of the two girls, but did not bring them back to school the next day as she had promised. The funds in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Robertson, out of which he paid my wife Rs. 60, being exhausted, she summoned me before the Senior Magistrate for maintenance, but I having expressed my willingness to maintain my wife if she came to live with me, the said summons was, on the 3rd instant, dismissed, and by the magistrate's order my children were directed to be made over to me. The next day Anne Elizabeth left my house without my permission and went to live with her mother, who refused to restore her to me. On the 5th instant I received a letter from my wife. I assented to the proposal therein made, and thereupon my wife brought my daughter Anne Elizabeth and took charge of my youngest daughter Jessie, but I continued to allow my said daughter to visit her mother, who was living near me. On the 7th instant my wife, accompanied by my daughter, came and asked my permission to let her spend a day with a friend, promising that she should return the next morning. I consented to this proposal, but I subsequently learned that my wife, instead of going to a friend, had left the neighbourhood and gone to reside at a place about two miles distant from my house, and since that time she has not sent my said daughter back to my house, and refuses to do so. My wife having refused to live with me has not, to my knowledge, any means of support, and I have seen at her house young men of very doubtful character, and I am most apprehensive of what the fate of my daughter may be if she be allowed to continue to reside with her mother.

His Lordship said that by a very solemn decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, a father had the custody of his daughter until she was of the age of sixteen, unless some misconduct or grossly immoral character was proved against him. Talfourd's Act did not apply here. It had been sworn that the girl was born on the 9th July 1858, and was therefore under sixteen years of age. A *habeas corpus* should, therefore, issue as applied for.

A NICE POINT OF LAW.

At the Small Causes Court, on Saturday, Judge Manockjee Cursetjee disposed of a case, in which the Commercial Bank of India and the East were the plaintiffs; and Furdoonjee Framjee, heir and grandson of Sorabjee Nowrosjee, defendant. The suit was brought to recover the amount of the first and second call of Rs. 100 and of Rs. 40 per share, on three shares held by the deceased Sorabjee Nowrosjee in this Bank, which is now being wound up under an order made by the Court of Chancery. The Bombay liquidator had also claimed interest on the amount alleged to be due on these three shares, and credit was given for the sum of Rs. 200 paid by Sorabjee in his life-time.

Mr. Owen, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Bank; Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Nusserwanjee urged three pleas in defence. First, that this Court had no jurisdiction to try the case, inasmuch as the defendant did not dwell, carry on business, or work for gain, within the local extent of the Court's jurisdiction, and drew the attention of the Court to section 28 (Act 9 of 1860.) Secondly, that the defendant, being a Parsee, could not be sued as "heir and grandson." He could only be sued as executor or as administrator, or as executor *de son tort*. Thirdly, that the claim was barred by the Statute of Limitation that obtains in India (Act 14 of 1859,) as to the demand with respect to the first call, it having been made more than three years before the institution of this action. The pleader further disputed the liability as to claim for interest.

Mr. Owen, for the plaintiffs, contended, as to the first plea, that the order of the Court of Chancery was served upon the deceased; and that the first objection could not prevail.

The plaintiff's solicitor declining to examine, the Court ordered the case to be struck off.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and super edes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

INDIAN ITEMS.

We regret to learn that Dr. Abbey, Civil Surgeon of Mergui, who was in Rangoon preparatory to obtaining sick leave to England, died on Monday last.—*Rangoon Mail.*

The Hyderabad State Railway.—It is rumoured that materials for the State Railway between Hyderabad and Mooltan will be despatched to Kurrachee in August next; in this case, the first of these vessels so loaded may be looked for in November.—*Our Paper.*

Captain H. Howe, the Master Attendant of Calcutta, retires from the service, and leaves for England to-morrow. Captain S. G. Boon, the Superintendent of Kidderpore Government Dockyard, will officiate as Master Attendant in addition to his duties as Superintendent of the Government Dockyard.—*Daily Examiner.*

According to an order of Government the compound wall round the new railway station is to be at once finished. The Government does not like the idea of a dead wall, but thinks that a dwarf wall surmounted with iron railings would be preferable.—*Madras Times.*

The Madras Circumlocution Office.—The Superintending Engineer, 2nd Division, wrote to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, on the 17th March, asking for the sanction of Government, and for an allotment of funds to construct a boat to carry the mails across the Kistna at Bezwarah. The estimate for the boat was two hundred and forty rupees. In reply he was told that the Government do not consider the cost of the boat required by the postal department for crossing the Kistna to be properly a public works charge, and, of course, are not prepared to sanction the outlay. No mention is made as to what Office is responsible. It must be the "Circumlocution office."—*Ibid.*

Calcutta Agri-Horticultural Society.—The two first Grant medals presented by the Agri-Horticultural Society have just been struck at the Calcutta Mint and are exceedingly fine specimens of the work done there. The medals are of solid gold, about two inches in diameter, and very massive. The obverse bears a well-cut bust of Sir John Peter Grant, who was president of the Society from 1842 to 1848, and on the reverse is the inscription engraved within a garland, outside of which is the name of the Society. The essays on the cultivation of tea on the hills and in the plains of India, for which these medals have been presented, will be published in the next number of the Society's Journal.—*Englishman.*

Death from Snake-bite.—An elderly woman, residing at Seebpore, was a few days ago bitten by a cobra, and the poison took effect about two hours after, when the woman died. As usual her relatives sought the aids of *koberajes*, whose exertions to save her life failed. It appears that at 10 A.M. the unfortunate woman, who had kept some dry chillies in a hole in the wall, put her hand in to reach them, when the snake, which was concealed there, bit her.—*Indian Daily News.*

Charitable Dispensaries.—An instance having lately occurred in which a patient suffering from dysentery of a malignant type was refused admittance into a charitable dispensary, and removed and exposed by the servants of the institution in such a manner as to have caused or rather expedited his death, simply by the treatment to which the said patient was unfortunately subjected. The Inspector-General Indian Medical Department has issued a circular to all Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals, requesting them to impress on Superintendents, and subordinate officers in charge of charitable dispensaries, the imperative obligation which rests upon them of admitting and rendering medical aid to the sick poor, however severe the disease or however little hope there may be of a successful result in the treatment. The Inspector-General is said to have animadverted strongly—and we think very rightly too—upon the flagrant impropriety of declining to afford lodging and medical treatment to a dying sufferer. The Inspector-General has also directed that cases of this sort should never be refused admittance under any circumstance, and that every effort should be made to provide accommodation, while the utmost care should be taken to ascertain the nature of the case and afford all the assistance and comfort which medical skill or common humanity may dictate.—*Ibid.*

GREEN versus GREEN.

On the Original Side of the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Holloway, the case of Mrs. Green against her husband, for permanent alimony, was called on for hearing. Messrs. Miller and Sloan appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Johnstone watched the case on behalf of the respondent. Some time ago the Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan granted an alimony of Rs. 50 per mensem to the plaintiff without prejudice to further application. The petitioner now sought to recover a permanent alimony. Mr. Johnstone on behalf of the respondent stated that the application for permanent alimony ought to be made after the *rule nisi* is made absolute; his Lordship however over-ruled the objection, and proceeded with the case. The plaintiff, Mrs. Green, was examined, and her evidence went to show that after her husband Mr. Green had arrived from England as a barrister, he first proceeded to Palamcottah, where his income was about Rupees 500 a month. He afterwards went to Calicut, and his income there during the time she was with him was at an average between Rs. 1,300 and Rs. 1,500 a month. She could not state what he now received, nor was she aware that he was fearfully involved in debt. She never received any support from him after she left him in July 1871. Mr. Johnstone submitted that his client's income at the present time was not more than Rs. 300 a month, and that he was involved in debt, but he had no evidence to prove his plea. His Lordship after this explained the law with reference to this case, and observed that the evidence was rather loose as to the amount of Green's income. It was probable that his income might have been, as Mrs. Green stated, from Rs. 1,300 to 1,500 monthly, but there was no doubt that on account of his shameful conduct his practice was diminished. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, His Lordship roughly calculated the respondent's income at an average of Rs. 700 monthly, and granted Mrs. Green a permanent alimony of Rs. 250 monthly. Mr. Sloan applied that the alimony might be made from the date the rule *nisi* was granted His Lordship held he could not do so at present, but that it should take effect after the rule was made absolute.—*Madras Mail.*

CASES SENT FROM SMALL CAUSES COURT TO THE HIGH COURT.

Order by the Calcutta Court.

The following order relative to the hearing of Small Cause Court cases before the High Court has just been promulgated:—It is ordered that the rules of the 5th of June, 1859, as "to the transmission, and hearing, and return of cases sent from the Court of Small Causes to the Supreme Court for the opinion of the Judges of the latter Court," be and the same are hereby repeated. And in lieu thereof it is ordered that the following rules be passed as the rules to be observed as to the transmission and hearing, and return of cases, sent from the Calcutta Court of Small Causes to the High Court for the opinion of the Judges of the latter Court and, as to the fees to be charged in such cases, to take effect from the 12th day of April, 1872:—

1. The case shall be signed by a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and shall be forwarded to the Registrar of the High Court on the Original Side.

2. The case shall be numbered, and the number of the case and the names of the parties shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose in the Registrar's office.

3. The Registrar, as soon as a case is received, shall obtain from the Chief Justice an appointment of a day for the hearing of the case, which shall not be sooner than four days from the day of its receipt, and he shall, as soon as he has obtained the appointment, notify the day fixed for the hearing of the case to the Attorneys of the parties, if they are represented by Attorneys, or to the Clerk of the Court of Small Causes for communication to the parties, if they are unrepresented by Attorneys.

4. A bench consisting of not less than two Judges shall be appointed for the hearing of the case.

5. The order made in the case, together with a copy of the judgment, shall be transmitted by the Registrar to the Judges of the Court of Small Causes, the date and substance of the order being first entered in the register book.

6. If counsel be employed, one counsel only shall be heard on each side, and a fee to one counsel only on each side will be allowed not exceeding sixty-eight rupees in cases within the limit of five hundred rupees, or eighty-five rupees, in cases above the limit of five hundred rupees, unless, in cases of the latter class, the Court shall, on account of the difficulty or importance of any such case, think fit to sanction the employment of a second counsel, in which case a fee will be allowed to him not exceeding sixty-eight rupees. No consultation fee, or any fee other than that abovementioned, shall be allowed in cases not exceeding five hundred rupees. This will also apply to cases exceeding five hundred rupees, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

7. When an attorney is employed, he shall receive for all his work and labour in the matter, and in lieu of all fees one fee of thirty-two rupees in cases not exceeding five hundred rupees, and of sixty-four rupees in cases exceeding five hundred rupees.

R. Couch. W. Markby.
H. V. Bayley. T. A. Glover.
F. B. Kemp. Dwarka Nath Mitter.
Louis S. Jackson. W. Ainslie.
A. G. Macpherson.

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MR. DISRAELI AT MANCHESTER.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

GENTLEMEN, I have now endeavoured to express to you my general views upon the most important subjects that can interest Englishmen. They are subjects upon which in my mind, a man should speak with frankness and clearness to his countrymen (hear, hear), and although I do not come down here to make a party speech, I am bound to say that the manner in which those subjects are treated by the leading subject of this realm is to me most unsatisfactory. (Hear, hear.) Although the Prime Minister of England is always writing letters and making speeches, and particularly on these topics, he seems to me ever to send forth an "uncertain sound." (Hear, hear.) If a member of Parliament announces himself a Republican, Mr. Gladstone takes the earliest opportunity of describing him as "a fellow worker" in public life. ("Hear" and a laugh.) If an inconsiderate multitude calls for the abolition or reform of the House of Lords, Mr. Gladstone says that is no easy task (hear, hear), and that he must think once or twice, or perhaps even thrice, before he can undertake it. (Cheers and laughter.) If your neighbour the member for Bradford, Mr. Miall, brings forward a motion in the House of Commons for the severance of Church and State, Mr. Gladstone assures Mr. Miall with the utmost courtesy that he believes the opinion of the House of Commons is against him; but that if Mr. Miall wishes to influence the House of Commons he must address the people out of doors; whereupon Mr. Miall immediately calls a public meeting, and alleges as its cause the advice he has just received from the Prime Minister. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, after all, the test of political institutions is the condition of the country whose fortunes they regulate; and I do not mean to evade that test. You are the inhabitants of an island of no colossal size; which, geographically speaking, was intended by nature as the appendage of some Continental Empire—either of Gauls and Franks on the other side of the Channel, or of Teutons and Scandinavians beyond the German Sea. Such indeed, and for a long period, was your early history. You were invaded; you were pillaged and you were conquered; yet amid all these disgraces and vicissitudes there was gradually formed that English race which has brought about a very different state of affairs. Instead of being invaded, your land is proverbially and the only "inviolate land"—"the inviolate land of the sage and free." (Cheers.) Instead of being plundered, you have attracted to your shores all the capital of the world. (Hear, hear.) Instead of being conquered, your flag floats on many waters, and your standard waves in either zone. (Cheers.) It may be said that these achievements are due to the race that inhabited the land, and not to its institutions. Gentlemen, in political institutions are the embodied experiences of a race. You have established a society of classes which give vigour and variety to life. But no class possesses a single privilege, and all are equal before the law. (Cheers.) You possess a real aristocracy, open to all who deserve to enter it. (Hear, hear.) You have not merely a middle class, but a hierarchy of middle classes, in which every degree of wealth, refinement, industry, energy, and enterprise is duly represented. (Hear, hear.) And now, gentlemen, what is the condition of the great body of the people? In the first place, gentlemen, they have for centuries been in the full enjoyment of that which no other country in Europe has ever completely attained—complete rights of personal freedom. (Hear, hear.) In the second place, there has been a gradual, and therefore a wise, distribution on a large scale of political rights. (Hear, hear.) Speaking with reference to the industries of this great part of the country, I can personally contrast it with the condition of the working classes 40 years ago. In that period they have attained two results—the raising of their wages and the diminution of their toil. (Cheers.) Increased means and increased leisure are the two civilizers of man. (Cheers.) That the working classes of Lancashire and Yorkshire have proved not unworthy of these boons may be easily maintained; but their progress and elevation have been during this interval wonderfully aided and assisted by three causes, which are not so distinctly attributable to their own energies. The first is the revolution in locomotion, which has opened the world to the working man, which has enlarged the horizon of his experience, increased his knowledge of nature and of art, and added immensely to the salutary recreation, amusement, and pleasure of his existence. (Hear, hear.) The second cause is the cheap postage, the moral benefits of which cannot be exaggerated. And the third is that unshackled press which has furnished him with endless sources of instruction, information, and amusement. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, if you would permit me, I would now make an observation upon another class of the labouring population. This is not a civic assembly, although we meet in a city. That was for convenience, but the invitation which I received was to meet the county and all the borough of Lancashire (cheers); and I wish to make a few observations upon the condition of the agricultural labourer. (Hear, hear.) That is a subject which now greatly attracts public attention. (Hear, hear.) And, in the first place, to prevent any misconception, I beg to express my opinion that an agricultural labourer has as much right to combine for the bettering of his condition as a manufacturing labourer or worker in metals. (Hear, hear.) If the causes of his combination are natural—that is to say, if they arise from his own feelings and from the necessities of his own condition—the combination will end in results mutually beneficial to employers and employed. If, on the other hand, it is factitious and he is acted upon by extraneous influences and extraneous ideas, the combination will produce, I fear, much loss and misery both to employers and employed (hear, hear); and after a time he will find himself in a similar or in a worse position. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, in my opinion the farmers of England, as a body, cannot afford to pay higher wages than they do, and those who will answer me by saying that they must find their ability by the deduction of rents are, I think, involving themselves with economic laws which may prove too difficult for them to cope with. (Hear.) The profits of a farmer are very moderate. The interest upon capital invested in land is the smallest that any property furnishes. The farmer will have his profits and the investor in land will have his interest, even though they may be obtained at the cost of changing the mode of the cultivation of the country. Gentlemen, I should deeply regret to see the tillage of this country reduced, and a recurrence to pasture take place. I should regret it principally on account of the agricultural labourers themselves. (Hear, hear.) Their new friends call them Hodge, and describe them as a stolid race. (Hear, hear.) I must say that, from my experience of them, they are sufficiently shrewd and open to reason. I would say to them with confidence, as the great Athenian said to the Spartan who rudely assailed him, "Strike, but hear me." (Cheers.) First, a change in the cultivation of the soil of this country would be very injurious to the labouring class; and, secondly I am of opinion that that class instead of being stationary have made, if not as much progress as the manufacturing class, very considerable progress during the last 40 years. (Hear, hear.) Many persons write and speak about the agricultural labourer with not so perfect a knowledge of his condition as is desirable. (Hear, hear.) They treat him always as a human being who in every part of the country finds himself in an identical condition. Now, on the contrary there is no class of labourers in which there is greater variety of condition than that of the agricultural labourers. It changes from north to south, from east to west, and from county to county. It changes even in the same county, where there is an alteration of soil and of configuration. The hind in Northumberland is in a very different condition from the famous Dorsetshire labourer—the tiller of the soil in Lincolnshire is different from his fellow agriculturist in Sussex. (Hear, hear.) What the effect of manufactures is upon the agricultural districts in their neighbourhood it would be presumption in me to dwell upon—your own experience must tell you whether the agricultural labourer in North Lancashire, for example, has had no rise in wages and no diminution in toil. (Hear, hear.) Take the case of the Dorsetshire labourer—the whole of the agricultural labourers on the south-western coast of England, for a very long period, worked only half the time of the labourers in other parts of England, and received only half the wages. In the experience of many, I dare say, who are here present, even 30 years ago a Dorsetshire labourer never worked after 3 o'clock in the day; and why? Because the whole of that part of England was demoralized by smuggling. (Hear, hear.) No one worked after 3 o'clock in the day for a very good reason—because he had to work at night. ("Hear," and a laugh.) No farmer allowed his team to be employed after 3 o'clock, because he reserved his horses to take his illicit cargo at night and carry it rapidly into the interior. ("Hear," and a laugh.) Therefore, as the men were employed and remunerated otherwise, they got into a habit of half work and half play so far as the land was concerned, and when smuggling was abolished—and it has only been abolished for 30 years—these imperfect habits of labour continued, and do even now continue to a great extent. (Hear, hear.) That is the origin of the condition of the agricultural labourer in the south-western part of England. But now, gentlemen, I want to test the condition of the agricultural labourer generally; and I will take a part of England with which I am familiar, and can speak as to the accuracy of the facts—I mean the group described as the south-midland counties. The conditions of labour there are the same, or pretty nearly the same, throughout. The group may be described as a strictly agricultural community, and they embrace a population of probably a million and a half. Now, I have no hesitation in saying that the improvement in their lot during the last 40 years has been progressive and is remarkable. (Hear.) I attribute it to three causes. In the first place, the rise in their money wages is no less than 15 per cent. (Hear, hear.) The second great cause of their improvement is the almost total disappearance of excessive and exhausting toil, from the general introduction of machinery. (Hear, hear.) I don't know whether I could get a couple of men who could, or, if they could, would thrash a load of wheat in my neighbourhood. (Hear, hear.) The third great cause which has improved their condition is the very general, not to say universal, institution of allotment grounds. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, when I find that this has been the course of affairs in our very considerable and strictly agricultural portion of the country, where there have been no exceptional circumstances, like smuggling, to degrade and demoralize the race, I cannot resist the conviction that the condition of the agricultural labourers, instead of being stationary, as we are constantly told by those not acquainted with them, has been one of progressive improvement; and that in those counties—and they are many—where the stimulating influence of a manufacturing neighbourhood acts upon the land, the general conclusion at which I arrive is that the agricultural labourer has had his share in the advance of national prosperity. (Hear.) Gentlemen, I am not here to maintain that there is nothing to be done to increase the well-being of the working classes of this country, generally speaking. (Hear, hear.) There is not a single class in the country which is not susceptible of improvement; and that makes the life and animation of our society. (Hear, hear.) But in all we do we must remember, as my noble friend told them at Liverpool, that much depends upon the working classes themselves (hear, hear); and what I know of the working classes in Lancashire makes me sure that they will respond to this appeal. (Hear, hear.) Much also may be expected from that sympathy between classes which is a distinctive feature of the present day; and, in the last place, no inconsiderable results may be obtained by judicious and prudent legislation. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, in attempting to legislate upon social matters the great object is to be practical (hear)—to have before us some distinct aims and some distinct means by which they can be accomplished. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I think public attention as regards these matters ought to be concentrated upon sanitary legislation. (Hear, hear.) That is a wide subject, and, if properly treated, comprises almost every consideration which has a just claim upon legislative interference. (Hear, hear.) Pure air, pure water, the inspection of unhealthy habitations, the adulteration of food, these and many kindred matters may be legitimately dealt with by the Legislature; and I am bound to say the Legislature is not idle upon them; for we have at this time two important measures before Parliament on the subject. (Hear, hear.) One—by a late colleague of mine, Sir Charles Adderley—is a large and comprehensive measure, founded upon a sure basis, for it consolidates all existing public Acts and improves them. (Hear, hear.) A prejudice has been raised against that proposal, by stating that it interferes with the private Acts of the great towns. I take this opportunity of contradicting that. The Bill of Sir Charles Adderley does not touch the Acts of the great towns. It only allows them if they think fit to avail themselves of its new provisions. (Hear, hear.) The other measure, by the Government, is of a partial character. What it comprises is good, so far as it goes, but it shrinks from that bold consolidation of existing Acts which I think one of the great merits of Sir Charles Adderley's Bill, which permits us to become acquainted with how much may be done in favour of sanitary improvement by existing provisions. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I cannot impress upon you too strongly my conviction of the importance of the Legislature and society uniting together in favour of these important results. A great scholar and a great wit 300 years ago said that, in his opinion, there was a great mistake in the Vulgate, which, as you all know, is the Latin translation of the Holy Scriptures, and that, instead of saying "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity"—*Vanitas vanitatum, omnia vanitas*—the wise and witty King really said *Sanitas sanitatum, omnia sanitas.* (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, it is impossible to overrate the importance of the subject. After all, the first consideration of a Minister should be the health of the people. (Hear, hear.) A land may be covered with historic trophies, with museums of science and galleries of art, with Universities and with libraries; the people may be civilized and ingenious; the country may be even famous in the annals and action of the world, but, gentlemen, if the population every ten years decreases, and the stature of the race every ten years diminishes, the history of that country will soon be the history of the past. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I said I had not come here to make a party speech. I have addressed you upon subjects of grave, and I will venture to believe, of general interest (hear, hear); but to be here and altogether silent upon the present state of public affairs would not be respectful to you, and, perhaps, on the whole would be thought incongruous. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I cannot pretend that our position either at home or abroad is in my opinion, satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) At home, at a period of immense prosperity, with a people contented and naturally loyal, we find to our surprise the most extravagant doctrines professed and the fundamental principles of our most valuable institutions impugned, and that too by persons of some authority. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, this startling inconsistency is accounted for, in my mind by the circumstances under which the present Administration was formed. It is the first instance in my knowledge of a British Administration being avowedly formed on a principle of violence. It is unnecessary for me to remind you of the circumstances which preceded the formation of that Government. You were the principal scene and theatre of the development of statesmanship that then occurred. You witnessed the incubation of the portentous birth. (Cheers.) You remember when you were informed that the policy to secure the prosperity of Ireland and the content of Irishmen was a policy of sacrilege and confiscation. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, when Ireland was placed under the wise and able administration of Lord Abercorn Ireland was prosperous, and I may say content. (Hear, hear.) But there happened at that time a very peculiar conjuncture in politics. The civil war in America had just ceased; and a band of military adventurers—Poles, Italians, and many Irishmen—concocted at New York a conspiracy to invade Ireland, with the belief that the whole country would rise to welcome them. (Hear, hear.) How that conspiracy was baffled—how those plots were confounded, I need not now remind you. For that we were mainly indebted to the eminent qualities of a great man who has just left us. (Hear, hear.) You remember how the constituencies were appealed to to vote against the Government who had made so unfit an appointment as that of Lord Mayo to the Viceroyalty of India. (Hear, hear.) It was by his great qualities when Secretary for Ireland, by his vigilance, his courage, his patience, and his perseverance that this conspiracy was defeated. (Hear, hear.) Never was a Minister better informed. He knew what was going on at New York, just as well as what was going on in the city of Dublin. When the Fenian conspiracy had been entirely put down it became necessary to consider the policy which it was expedient to pursue in Ireland; and it seemed to us at that time that what Ireland required after all the excitement which it had experienced was a policy which should largely develope its material resources. (Cheers.) There were one or two subjects of a different character, which, for the advantage of the State, it would have been desirable to have settled, if that could have been effected with a general concurrence of both the great parties in that country. Had we remained in office, that would have been done. (Loud cheers.) But we were destined to quit it, and we quitted it without a murmur. (Cheers.) The policy of our successors was different. Their specific was to despoil Churches and plunder landlords (hear, hear), and what has been the result? Sedition rampant (hear, hear), treason thinly veiled (cheers), and whenever a vacancy occurs in the representation a candidate is returned pledged to the disruption of the realm. (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty's new Ministers proceeded in their career like a body of men under the influence of some delirious drug. Not satiated with the spoliation and anarchy of Ireland, they began to attack every institution and every interest, every class and calling in the country. (Hear, hear.) It is curious to observe their course. They took into hand the Army. What have they done? (Hear, hear.) I will not comment on what they have done. I will historically state it, and leave you to draw the inference. So long as Constitutional England has existed there has been a jealousy among all classes against the existence of a standing army. As our Empire expanded and the existence of a large body of disciplined troops became a necessity, every precaution was taken to prevent the danger to our liberties which a standing army involved. It was a first principle not to concentrate in the island any overwhelming number of troops, and a considerable portion was distributed in the colonies. Care was taken that the troops generally should be officered by a class of men deeply interested in the property and the liberties of England. (Hear.) So extreme was the jealousy that the relations between that once Constitutional force, the Militia, and the Sovereign were rigidly guarded, and it was carefully placed under local influences. All this is changed. We have a standing army of large amount, quartered and brigaded and encamped permanently in England, and fed by a considerable and constantly increasing reserve. It will in due time be officered by a class of men eminently scientific, but with no relations necessarily with society; while the Militia is withdrawn from all local influences, and placed under the immediate command of the Secretary of War. (Hear, hear.) Thus, in the 19th century, we have a large standing army established in England, contrary to all the traditions of the land, and that by a Liberal Government, and with the warm acclamations of the Liberal party. (Hear, hear.) Let us look what they have done with the Admiralty. (Hear, hear.) You remember, in this county especially, the denunciations of the profligate expenditure of the Conservative Government and you have since had an opportunity of comparing it with the gentler burden of Liberal estimates. (Hear.) The Navy was not merely an instance of profligate expenditure, but of incompetent and inadequate management. A great revolution was promised in its administration. A gentleman, almost unknown to English politics, was strangely preferred to one of the highest places in the councils of Her Majesty. He set to at his task with ruthless activity. The Consultative Council, under which Nelson had gained all his victories, was dissolved. The Secretaryship of the Admiralty, an office which exercised a complete supervision over every division of that great department—an office which was to the Admiralty what the Secretary of State is to the kingdom, which, in the qualities which it required and the duties which it fulfilled was rightly a stepping-stone to the Cabinet, as in the instances of Lord Halifax, Lord Herbert, and many others (hear, hear,) was reduced to absolute insignificance. (Hear, hear.) Even the office of Control, which of all others required a position of independence, and on which the safety of the Navy mainly depended, was deprived of all its important attributes. For two years the Opposition called the attention of Parliament to these destructive changes, but Paliament and the nation were alike insensible. Full of other business, they could not give a thought to what they looked upon merely as captious criticism. It requires a great disaster to command the attention of England (hear); and when the Captain was lost, and when they had the detail of the perilous voyage of the Megæra, then public indignation demanded a complete change in this renovating administration of the Navy. (Hear, hear.) And what has occurred? It is only a few weeks since that in the House of Commons I heard the naval statement made by a new First Lord, and it consisted only of the rescinding of all the revolutionary changes of his predecessor (hear, hear), every one of which during the last two years has been pressed upon the attention of Parliament and the country by that Constitutional and necessary body the Opposition. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it will not do for me—considering the time I have already occupied, and there are still some subjects of importance that must be touched—to dwell upon any of the other similar topics of which there is a rich abundance. I doubt not there is in this hall more than one farmer who has been alarmed by the suggestion that his agricultural machinery should be taxed. (Hear, hear.) I doubt not there is in this hall more than one publican who remembers that last year an Act of Parliament was introduced to denounce him as a "sinner." (A laugh.) I doubt not there are in this hall a widow and an orphan who remember the profligate proposition to plunder their lonely heritage. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, as time advanced it was not difficult to perceive that extravagance was being substituted for energy by the Government. The unnatural stimulus was subsiding. Their paroxysms ended in prostration. Some took refuge in melancholy, and their eminent chief alternated between a menace and a sigh. (Laughter.) As I sat opposite the Treasury Bench the Ministers reminded me of one of those marine landscapes not very unusual on the coasts of South America. You behold a range of exhausted volcanoes. Not a flame flickers on a single pallid crest. But the situation is still dangerous. There are occasional earthquakes, and ever and anon the dark rumbling of the sea. (Cheers and laughter.) But, gentlemen, there is one other topic on which I must touch. If the management of our domestic affairs has been founded upon a principle of violence, that certainly cannot be alleged against the management of our external relations. I know the difficulty of addressing a body of Englishmen on these topics. The very phrase "foreign affairs" makes an Englishman convinced that I am about to treat of subjects with which he has no concern. (Hear, hear.) Unhappily, the relations of England to the rest of the world, which are "foreign affairs," are the matters which most influence his lot. Upon them depends the increase or reduction of taxation. Upon them depends the enjoyment or the embarrassment of his industry. And yet, though so momentous are the consequences of the mismanagement of our foreign relations, no one thinks of them till the mischief occurs, and then it is found how the most vital consequences have been occasioned by mere inadvertence. I will illustrate this point by two anecdotes. Since I have been in public life there has been for this country a great calamity and there is a great danger, and both might have been avoided. The calamity was the Crimean War. (Hear, hear.) You know what were the consequences of the Crimean War—a great addition to your debt, an enormous addition to your taxation, a cost more precious than your treasure,—the best blood of England. (Hear, hear.) Half a million of men, I believe, perished in that great undertaking. Nor are the evil consequences of that war adequately described by what I have said. All the disorders and disturbances of Europe, those immense armaments that are an incubus on national industry and the great obstacle to progressive civilization, may be traced and justly attributed to the Crimean War. (Hear, hear.) And yet the Crimean War need never have occurred. When Lord Derby acceded to office, against his own wishes, in 1852, the Liberal party most unconstitutionally forced him to dissolve Parliament at a certain time by stopping the supplies, or at least by limiting the period for which they were voted. (Hear, hear.) There was not a single reason to justify that course, for Lord Derby had only accepted office, having once declined it, on the renewed application of his Sovereign. (Hear, hear.) The country, at the dissolution, increased the power of the Conservative party, but did not give to Lord Derby a majority, and he had to retire from power. There was not the slightest chance of a Crimean War when we retired from office; but the Emperor of Russia, believing that the successor of Lord Derby was no enemy to Russian aggression in the East, commenced those proceedings with the result of which you are familiar. I speak of what I know—not of what I believe, but of what I have evidence in my possession to prove—that the Crimean War would never have happened if Lord Derby had remained in office. (Hear, hear.) The great danger is the present state of our relations with the United States. (Hear, hear.) When I acceded to office I did so, so far as regarded the United States of America, with some advantage. During the whole of the Civil War in America both my noble friend near me and I had maintained a strict and fair neutrality. This was fully appreciated by the Government of the United States (cheers), and they expressed their wish that with our aid the settlement of all differences between the two Governments should be accomplished. They sent here a Plenipotentiary, an honourable gentleman, very intelligent and possessing general confidence. My noble friend near me, with great ability, negotiated a Treaty for the settlement of all these claims. (Hear, hear.) He was the first Minister who proposed to refer them to arbitration (cheers), and the Treaty was signed by the American Government. It was signed, I think, on the 10th of November, on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament. The borough elections that first occurred proved what would be the fate of the Ministry, and the moment they were known in America the American Government announced that Mr. Reverdy Johnson had mistaken his instructions, and they could not present the Treaty to the Senate for its sanction (hear, hear)—the sanction of which there had been previously no doubt. (Hear, hear.) But the fact is that, as in the case of the Crimean War it was supposed that our successors would be favourable to Russian aggression, so it was supposed that by the accession to office of Mr. Gladstone and a gentleman you know well, Mr. Bright—(hear, hear)—the American Claims would be considered in a very different spirit. (Hear, hear.) How they have been considered is a subject which, no doubt, occupies deeply the minds of the people of Lancashire. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlmen, observe this—the question of the Black Sea involved in the Crimean War, the question of the American Claims involved in our negotiations with Mr. Johnson, are the two questions that have again turned up and have been the two great questions that have been under the management of this Government. How have they treated them? Prince Gortchakoff, thinking he saw an opportunity, announced his determination to break from the Treaty of Paris, and terminate all the conditions hostile to Russia which had been the result of the Crimean War. What was the first movement on the part of our Government is at present a mystery. This we know, that they selected the most rising diplomatist of the day and sent him to Prince Bismarck with a declaration that the policy of Russia, if persisted in was war with England. Now, gentlemen, there was not the slightest chance of Russia going to war with England, and no necessity, as I shall always maintain of England going to war with Russia. I believe I am not wrong in stating that the Russian Government were prepared to withdraw from the position they had rashly taken; but suddenly Her Majesty's Government, to use a technical phrase, threw over their Plenipotentiary, and, instead of threatening war if the Treaty of Paris was violated, they agreed to arrangements by which the violation of that Treaty should be sanctioned by England, and, in the form of a Congress, they showed themselves guaranteeing their own humiliation. (Hear, hear.) That Mr. Odo Russell made no mistake is quite obvious, because he has since been selected to be Her Majesty's Ambassador at the most important Court of Europe. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, what will be the consequence of this extraordinary weakness on the part of the British Government it is difficult to foresee. Already we hear that Sebastopol is to be re-fortified (hear, hear), nor can any man doubt that the entire command of the Black Sea will soon be in the possession of Russia. (Hear.) The time may not be distant when we may hear of the Russian Power in the Persian Gulf, and what effect that may have upon the dominions of England and upon those possessions on the productions of which you every year more and more depend, are questions upon which it will be well for you on proper occasions to meditate. (Hear, hear.) I come now to that question which most deeply interests you at this moment, and that is our relations with the United States. (Hear, hear.) I approved the Government referring this question to arbitration. It was only following the policy of Lord Stanley. (Cheers.) My noble friend disapproved the negotiations being carried on at Washington. I confess that I would willingly have persuaded myself that that was not a mistake, but reflection has convinced me that my noble friend was right. (Hear, hear.) I remember the successful negotiation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty by Sir Henry Bulwer. I flattered myself that treaties at Washington might be successfully negociated; but I agree with my noble friend that his general view was far more sound than my own. (Hear, hear.) But no one when that Commission was sent forth for a moment could anticipate the course of their conduct under the strict injunctions of the Government. We believe that Commission was sent to ascertain what points should be submitted to arbitration, to be decided by the principles of the law of nations. (Hear, hear.) We had not the slightest idea that that Commission was sent with power and instructions to alter the law of nations itself. (Cheers.) When that result was announced we expressed our entire disapprobation (hear, hear); and yet, trusting to the representations of the Government that matters were concluded satisfactorily, we had to decide whether it was wise, if the great result was obtained, to wrangle upon points, however important, such as those to which I have referred. Gentlemen, it appears that, though all parts of England were ready to make those sacrifices, the two negotiating States—the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States—placed a different interpretation upon the Treaty when the time had arrived to put its provisions into practice. Gentlemen, in my mind, and in the opinion of my noble friend near me, there was but one course to take under the circumstances, painful as it might be; and that was at once to appeal to the good feeling and good sense of the United States, and, stating the difficulty, to invite confidential conference whether it might not be removed. (Hear, hear.) But Her Majesty's Government took a different course. On the 15th of December Her Majesty's Government were aware of a contrary interpretation being placed on the Treaty of Washington by the American Government. The Prime Minister received a copy of their Counter Case, and he confessed he had never read it. (Hear, hear.) He had a considerable number of copies sent to him to distribute among his colleagues, and you remember, probably, the remarkable statement in which he informed the House he had distributed those copies to everybody except those for whom they were intended. ("Hear," and laughter.) Time went on, and the adverse interpretation of the American Government oozed out and was noticed by the press. Public alarm and public indignation were excited; and it was only seven weeks after, on the very eve of the meeting of Parliament—some 24 hours before the meeting of Parliament—that Her Majesty's Government felt they were absolutely obliged to make a "friendly communication" to the United States that they had arrived at an interpretation of the treaty the reverse of that of the American Government. (Hear, hear.) What was the position of the American Government? Seven weeks had passed without their having received the slightest intimation from Her Majesty's Ministers. They had circulated their Case throughout the world. They have translated it into every European language. It had been sent to every Court and Cabinet, to every Sovereign and every Minister. It was impossible for the American Government to recede from their position, even if they had believed it to be an erroneous one. (Hear, hear.) And then, to aggravate the difficulty, the Prime Minister goes down to Parliament, declares that there is only one interpretation to be placed on the Treaty (hear, hear), and defies and attacks everybody who believes it susceptible of another. (Hear, hear.) Was there ever such a combination of negligence and blundering? (Hear, hear.) And now, gentlemen, what is about to happen? All we know is that Her Majesty's Ministers are doing everything in their power to evade the cognizance and criticism of Parliament. (Hear.) They have received an answer to their "friendly communication;" of which, I believe, it has been ascertained that the American Government adhere to their interpretation; and yet they prolong the controversy. What is about to occur it is unnecessary for one to predict; but if it be this—if, after a fruitless ratiocination worthy of a schoolman, we ultimately agree so far to the interpretation of the American Government as to submit the whole case to arbitration, with feeble reservation of a protest if it be decided against us, I venture to say that we shall be entering on a course not more distinguished by its feebleness than by its impending peril. (Hear, hear.) There is before us every prospect of the same incompetence that distinguished our negotiations respecting the independence of the Black Sea (hear, hear); and I fear that there is every chance that that incompetence will be sealed by our ultimately acknowledging these indirect claims of the United States, which, both as regards principle and practical results, are fraught with the utmost danger to this country. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, don't suppose, because I counsel firmness and decision at the right moment, that I am of that school of statesmen who are favourable to a turbulent and aggressive diplomacy. (Hear, hear.) I have resisted it during a great part of my life. (Hear, hear.) I am not unaware that the relations of England to Europe have undergone a vast change during the century that has just elapsed. The relations of England to Europe are not the same as they were in the days of Lord Chatham or Frederick the Great. The Queen of England has become the Sovereign of the most powerful of Oriental States. On the other side of the globe there are now establishments belonging to her, teeming with wealth and population, which will, in due time, exercise their influence over the distribution of power. The old establishments of this country, now the United States of America, throw their lengthening shades over the Atlantic, and mix with European waters. These are vast and novel elements in the distribution of power. I acknowledge that the policy of England with respect to Europe should be a policy of reserve, but a proud reserve (cheers); and, in answer to those statesmen—those mistaken statesmen who have intimated the decay of the power of England and the decline of its resources, I express here my confident conviction that there never was a moment in our history when the power of England was so great and her resources so vast and inexhaustible. (Loud cheers.) And yet, gentlemen, it is not merely our fleets and armies, our powerful artillery, our accumulated capital, and our unlimited credit on which I so much depend, as upon that unbroken spirit of her people, which I believe was never prouder of the Imperial country to which they belong. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, it is to that spirit that I above all things trust. (Cheers.) I look upon the people of Lancashire as a fair representative of the people of England. I think the manner in which they have invited me here, locally a stranger, to receive the expression of their cordial sympathy, and only because they recognize some effort on my part to maintain the greatness of their country, is evidence of the spirit of the land. (Cheers.) I must express to you again my deep sense of the generous manner in which you have welcomed me (cheers), and in which you have permitted me to express to you my views upon public affairs. (Cheers.) Proud of your confidence and encouraged by your sympathy, I now deliver to you, as my last words, the cause of the Tory Party, of the English Constitution, and of the British Empire.

The right hon. gentleman, who spoke for three hours and a quarter, concluded amid the most deafening and prolonged cheering.

Colonel Blackburn moved, and the Rev. P. Graham seconded, the following resolution:—

"That the best thanks of this meeting be and are hereby presented to the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, and to the Right Hon. Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., for their presence on this occasion, and this meeting desires to record its sincere expression of confidence and pride in them as representatives of Lancashire, their high character, sound judgment, and great ability having earned for this county a position second to none in the councils of the nation."

This resolution was carried by acclamation:—

The Earl of Derby, who on rising was received with tumultuous applause, said—Gentlemen, I am not going to make you a speech, partly because the hour is late, partly because I am afraid my voice would hardly reach more than a small fraction of the vast audience I see before me, partly because you have this evening listened with an interest which never failed to one speech already, a speech which, in the course of the next few days, will be read by millions of persons, and which will supply matter for thought and discussion wherever Englishmen meet together to talk over the affairs of the nation. (Cheers.) I have risen only to thank you, and I do it from my heart for the kindness and cordiality of this reception. (Cheers.) As a Lancashire man it is always to me a pleasure when either political or social ties bring me into contact with other Lancashire men. (Cheers.) As a member of a political connexion, I rejoice to see Conservatives as numerous and as united as they have been to-night (cheers); and let me just add this—I do not think that after the occurrences of Monday and yesterday and to-night, we shall hear much more in these districts for some time to come of that favourite theory with a certain class of Liberal politicians that the Conservative working man has no existence except in the imagination of political partisans. (Cheers.) There is one thing, gentlemen, which has given me more pleasure than any personal compliment which could be paid to myself, and that is the welcome, the enthusiastic welcome, which Manchester, and not Manchester only, but all Lancashire speaking through the voice of Manchester (cheers), has given to our honoured guest, Mr. Disraeli (cheers), in whom I am proud to recognize not only my old political colleague and chief but a personal friend of more than 20 years' standing. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, public life has many troubles and many anxieties, but those troubles and those anxieties would be harder to bear than they are if they were not lightened by confidence and friendship and intellectual sympathies among those who share them. (Cheers.) I will not indulge in the questionable taste of praising your guest to his face; but I only say of Mr. Disraeli what will be admitted by those who have the least agreement with his political views, that few leaders of men have ever been more successful in securing the personal confidence and sympathy and good-will of those with whom they act (cheers), and that no one has ever shown himself more faithful, both to the obligation of private friendship and to the honourable tie of party connexion. (Cheers.) With reference to general politics, I will only add one word to what has been said to-night. Let no man on our side of politics be cast down or disheartened because the last general election gave a majority of 100 against the Conservative cause. The question is not what the last general election did but what the next will do. (Loud cheers.) We are pretty well used, or ought to be, to the ups and downs of political conflict. Why, gentlemen, in 1832, after the Reform Bill, the Conservative party was swept clean and clear out of Parliament. There is no other word to describe their situation at that time; and yet, as you have been reminded to-night, within five years they again presented a compact and powerful Opposition, and within less than ten years from that time of utter prostration and defeat they commanded in the House of Commons a majority of 90. (Lord cheers.) Never doubt, therefore, that the opportunity will come to you soon or late. That is not the main question. The main question is, when the opportunity comes, we should be prepared to use it wisely. (Cheers.) Let there be no haste, no eagerness to snatch at any merely temporary and casual success. And above all, if I may venture to give such a hint, let us take care not to allow ourselves to be made to any extent the tools of the ambition or of the discontent of extreme politicians on the other side. (Cheers.) I tell you what I mean. It may very likely be the game of the radical party to try and turn out the present Ministry if they can and to put a Conservative Government in its place, that Conservative Government being in a minority, hoping that by so doing they shall be able to reconstruct their own party upon a new platform, pledged to more extreme and more violent measure, and then to have a Cabinet formed of the most thorough-going Radicals. (Cheers.) These may be their tactics. But just because it is their game it ought not to be ours. (Cheers.) We have two duties to perform. One is to oppose the Minister when he his wrong, and I am bound to say we have not had a sinecure in that respect. (Laughter and cheers.) The other is to support the Minister when he is right, and there are occasions on which that duty may be as important and necessary as the former. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, this country may have many difficulties to deal with both at home and abroad. The American dispute, as we all know, is unsettled, and looks, I am afraid, further from a settlement than ever. No man will be bold enough to guarantee the continuance for any length of time of peace upon the Continent. (Cheers.) And in Ireland I am afraid we must admit that the Repeal movement, under its new name, but very rightly called by my right hon. friend one for the disruption of the Empire (cheers)—that movement is drawing and gaining strength, and at the next dissolution of Parliament we must be prepared to find that it has become a serious question. (Cheers.) Well, I much envy—I say it in passing—the logical position of those who, while on the one hand they will have to oppose the policy of Home Rule—and I do them the justice to believe that they will oppose it—have on the other hand, at the same time, to defend their own policy of governing Ireland according to Irish ideas. (Cheers.) Well, at a time like this, the responsibilities, not only of the government but of the Opposition, are serious, and I can consider no greater fault for a public man to commit next to that of which I don't think we shall be found guilty—namely, reckless and factious intrigue. I conceive no graver faults next to that than for any public man to say, "I am in a minority; I cannot make my own ideas prevail; therefore, I will leave politics alone and let the public take care of itself." (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the world is governed by energetic minorities, and if I may say so, I think it is especially our weakness on the Conservative side to be apt to underrate our own strength, and to overrate that of our opponents. (Cheers.) We hear the popular cries of the day raised; we think them formidable. We do not reflect how very few people can make a great noise if they set about it in earnest. (A laugh.) We think only of the few hundreds or thousands at most who are clamorous and dissatisfied, and we forget the many millions who are silent and content. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, there are rut mours; everybody has heard them—that before any great length of time has passed we may again be engaged in the lively occupation of a general election. (Cheers.) Whether these rumours are founded or unfounded I cannot pretend to judge or even conjecture; but of this I am sure, that the Conservative party in Lancashire need not fear a trial of its strength. (Loud cheers.) Never were they more united (cheers); never have they been more powerful; and I hope and I believe that when the time and the occasion come they will do again that which they did three years ago, and set an example to the constituencies of England. (Cheers.)

Colonel Wilson Patten also spoke to both resolutions amid loud cheers.

The Hon. F. Stanley, M.P., then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Cross, M.P., and carried amid much applause.

The Chairman acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings terminated at 20 minutes after 11 o'clock.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In describing its great efficacy in Consumption, Dr. Nedley, Physician to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, observes: "Of all the preparations of that valuable remedial agent, Cod Liver Oil, the most uniformly pure, the most palatable, and the most easily retained by the stomach, is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I have habitually prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Oil in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it, as the most efficacious kind." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

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All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

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INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE. | MADRAS.
LAHORE. | AGRA.
HONGKONG. | SHANGHAI.

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LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

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Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 13th October 1871.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK AND PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO, SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

PRICE Rs. 500.—A 5-in. CENTRE LATHE, by FERM, 3ft. 9in. Bed, London.

1 Compound Slide Rest.

PRICE Rs. 560.—3ft. BED, 4in. CENTRE LATHE, BIRMINGHAM, with 3 feet EXTRA WOODEN BED, to make it a 6ft. Bed.

1 Slide rest.

Both are very true and fine Lathes.

1 Stereoscopic Camera with 5 slides, 4 ft. lenses, by Veightlander—very little used. Price Rs. 130.

1 Square Bellows Camera, takes pictures 10 by 12. With Portrait and Landscape Lenses, by Ross. Rs. 150.

1 Camera by Horn and Thorntwaite with Portrait and Landscape Lenses. Rs. 100.

1 Central fire Breech Loading Gun, 12'6. By Wood. London. Six months out—nice little gun. Rs. 250.

1 C. F. 12'6 Rifle by W. Greener, Rs. 275—very portable and handy.

AND

1 Californian for a pump with 24 ft. sucktion tube and 24 ft. hose—quite new. Rs. 190.

For particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

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INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.

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THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 10th April 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
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In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

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PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil and Military lives with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£435,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and oildiungs in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

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1st January, 1866.

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Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 8,727,280

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

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MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.

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After the operation of upwards of 37 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1870, was 10,408 assuring £9,337,070- 0-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,869,449-11-10

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1870 were... ... ... £872,728- 3-11

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1871.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

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N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

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Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

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MESSRS. R. L. SOUTHERN & Co. have the pleasure of drawing the attention of Steam Ship Companies, Owners, Masters and Agents of Vessels generally, to the following:—

THE CHLORALUM COMPANY have just received official notification from the Board of Trade that it has been decided to substitute CHLORALUM for the Solution of Chloride of Zinc at present included in the Scale of Medical Stores published by the Board in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1861.

Chloralum can now be obtained in any quantity from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., or of R. L. SOUTHERN & Co., who will supply copies of the Chloralum Review and various Notices in THE LONDON JOURNALS on application.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH-MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Ortegun Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

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"OEIL-DE-BŒUF," HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS. PATENT LEVER. EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON," WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND. EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE," VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s, Elphinstone Circle.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

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Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

RIMMEL'S IHLANG-IHLANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE, and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

RIMMEL'S DUGONG OIL SOAP, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, HONEY, WINDSOR, and other TOILET SOAPS.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER COSTUME AND FLORAL CRACKERS, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

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A liberal allowance to Shippers.

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Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has RE-OPENED the Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

The terms of the Charges are reduced.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Points.

THE AUCKLAND HOTEL, BYCULLA.

THIS HOTEL has lately OPENED, and is well suited for TRAVELLERS making a short stay in BOMBAY; it is conveniently situated, being only fifty yards from the G. I. P. Railway Station.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best descriptions supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommend, this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. Resident Foreign and English Governesses; also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! FOR KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER, EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.

EVERYTHING APPERTAINING TO THIS TRADE.

Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

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